ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,063—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday,
				2 P.M. 1894.
† SIAM	3220	500	H. Weighell	12th May.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	8th "
BI. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4256	800	G W Aldridge	29th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moulet	27th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I.S. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4176	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	31st "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermentioned dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transhipp at Colombo:—

BOHILLA, 17th May; RAVENNA, 30th May;
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; SUTLEJ, 29th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to
F. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beehtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,283	350	11th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	750	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEIONENE	L. Brelich	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 8th, 1894.

"HEAD LINE."

THE New Twin Screw Steamer S. S. "TORR HEAD," 3,877 Tons net Register, will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM, or DUNKIRK on or about the 24th May.

Has Electric Light throughout and excellent Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers in large well ventilated Deck Cabins. For Rates and other particulars, apply to
JOHN M. HEYN & Co.
78, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 30.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 25.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	November 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 7, 1894.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 17th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 23rd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c. &c.
European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F." care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

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THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and it will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be Spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy: and a good Management.
S. BOMANJEE,
Proprietor.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.,
THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
of the Best
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
CAIRO—Egypt
Exportation per month:
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.
Non plus Ultra, No. 1	large	per 100...	5	12
"	" 2 Medium	" 100...	5	0
Superfine	" C largest	" 100...	5	8
"	" 4 large	" 100...	4	12
"	" 5 Medium	" 100...	4	0
Extra fine	" 8 large	" 100...	3	8
"	" 10 Medium	" 100...	2	12

Sole Agent:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
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"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins at 1 Bottles only
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only Certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPE WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an intructory account of the settlements in Kathia war, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Append ices and a Copious Index.
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Packing and Postage extra.

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HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonised Bijou Cottage Piano	225
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Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	500

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to
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ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
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REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.
Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.
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For further particulars apply to the
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HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
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PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

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IS one of the largest Proprietors of Spanish Vineyards, and devotes much time to the Distillation of Brandy from Grapes grown on his Estates. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely pure, and worthy of our highest commendation.
We can supply it at Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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BEYNON & CO.
N.B.—Above Prices are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers or Middlemen.
EXCLUSIVE DRESS,
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Shirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

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HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
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Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
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CHOICE SUMMER WINES.
EXHILARATING! SUSTAINING!!

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
BURGUNDIES	Chambertin	42 12	22 8	47 8	25 0
	Pomard	32 8	18 0	36 8	20 0
	Macon	30 8	17 0	34 0	19 0
	Beaune	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Chablis	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Rich Sparkling red	pints only 31 0		...	34 8
STILL AND SPARKLING HOCKS	Johannesberg	59 8	32 0	66 8	36 0
	Leibfraumilch	53 0	28 0	59 0	31 8
	Nierstein	40 4	20 12	45 0	23 8
	Hochheim	35 0	18 0	39 0	20 0
	Steinwein	39 4	...	44 0	...
	Geisenheim	27 8	14 8	31 0	16 4
	Laubenheim	28 0	15 0	31 8	16 12
	Oppenheim	26 0	14 8	29 0	16 4
	Sparkling Hock	58 0	27 0	64 8	30 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES AND SAUTERNES	Fine Sparkling	46 0	25 0	51 8	28 0
	Superior Sparkling	48 0	27 0	53 8	30 0
	Finest Nonpareil	50 0	31 0	56 0	34 8
	Sauterne	25 10	14 8	28 8	16 4
	Barsac	28 0	15 12	31 8	17 8

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PHILLIPS & CO.'S
CRYSTAL ENAMEL
WILL preserve CUTLERY, INSTRUMENTS, PLATEDWARE, etc., from Rust and Tarnish, without in any way interfering with their usefulness. The ENAMEL forms a transparent invisible Coating, which is a perfect Preservative, improves the appearance of the articles Coated, and can easily be Removed at any time.
IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING MONSOON, THIS ENAMEL SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
PRICE: Re. 1-0 Per Bottle.
Prepared only by
PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.
BEST LONDON MAKES.
ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BROWN'S NATURE'S Acacian Balsam, Blood Purifier, Herbal Ointment, Liver Invigorator, Malefern Vermifuge, Renovating Pills, Restorative Assimilant and Woodland Balm.
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Agents:—F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

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MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF
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[illegible]bay, 11th May, 1894.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the 20TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1894, at 4 P.M., to Transact the following business, viz.:—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2ND.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3RD.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1894 and to fix their remuneration.
4TH.—To Transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.
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General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th May, 1894.

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The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.
LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.
Proposal Forms and information readily Supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on LOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
"	1885	" 960,107
"	1892	" 998,043
"	1892	" 2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ..... £ 4,730,268
Total Accumulated Funds..... " 8,008,385
GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,765,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.	" 8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000
The BATAVIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 1,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.
Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the most benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75360

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.
Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.
This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.
The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.
The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 80 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.
FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.
Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.
Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.
UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for
POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.
ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.
The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.
Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonath

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,142½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Cl'd. Mpe.	{ 5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 50	100 / 50 / 10/	10 p. c.	{ 150x0169 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	90xl
Charter Bank	40,000	250	125	7 pr. ct.	220
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank	40 000	625	312½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.					Last Divd.
Allcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 50	10 / 10	325
Backhouse Bathur	500	50	50	12	240
Bathum Pilo	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	1,625	200	185	18	44
Best Oil Mills &c., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	1,830
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,215
Bombay Ice Mfg Co.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.	400	500	50	5 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325
Deccan Iron Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	100	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	Rs. 22	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Gayer & Co., Ld.	200	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khanji Bharani & Co, Ld	5,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	800	50	30	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufactur-ing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	Nil.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Orion at Lonn	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fireins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	20	9	100
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	all	5	12xd
PRESS COMPANIES.	Yearly	Rs.			
Anjar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Glinning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd	980
Apollo	750	2,000	2,250	90	260
Bellairy	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownagger City Press & Manufg. Ld	550	250	250	4yd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brok's Cwmpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	107½
Coast	600	200	all		205
East India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	302½
English Press and Manfg.	250	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
Fort	400	250	all	Nil	105
French	300	300	all	Nil	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	35	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	500	all	4	110
Isaranuggar	240	250	440	Nil	389
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	350	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mofussil Cotton Gin and Press Co., Ld.	300	500	500	60	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	160
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munvar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Bernay	1,250	500	500	Nil	549
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs.25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	50	75	20	48
Samachar	500	500	500	60	620
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	90	180	1,800
Sind	500	2,000	750	35	925
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	277	200	all	—	215
Volkart	100	100	Rs.	Nil	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	445
Alliance	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	
Anglo-Indian, Bellary S & W Co. Ld., (Bellary)	1,345	200	100	Nil	44
Bombay Unit.	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Ne. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	20	285
Bombay Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	10
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,0
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,1 0
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Commagunjit Mills	500	500	500	10 pr. ct.	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
Dawkl Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhon Mills	1,000	500	500	30	355
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Ginnitarse	573	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Hingangha Mill	600	500	500	4	660
Howard	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,165
Imperial Cotton	950	500	500	25	705
Indian Manfg	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	30	640
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	—	117
Jowarsa Indian	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1171
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	3a. 2l	935
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	880
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatau Ma o kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Lyngah	2,500	100	100	15per ct.	150
Lord Read Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	770
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,375
Mahalaxmee	993	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	3,400	50	50	15 pr. ct.	1,335
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,572
Mazagon	5,000	100	100	—	1154
Morarji Goculdas	3,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	Pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Pranadeep Mills Co Ltd.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Phoenix Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,0
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shahapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,310
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India Spinners Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Standard Mills Co Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,386	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mill	473	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	55½
Vaishnuker Laukhmidher C. Mills Co Ld.	191	5 0	90	15	500
Victoria Mills	55	1,0	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wyculla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	102
Three-and-a-half per cent	100½
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	118 and 120
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	250
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	103

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 18-8
Carolus	" 205 nom.
Mexican Dollars	" 190 nom.
Gold Five Franc Pieces	" 14-5
Bar Silver	" 38
Gold Leaf	" 29-2
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	" 29-9
Bar Australian	" 29-4
Bar Bombay	" 29-4
Bar Pekin	" 28-8

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 0 3-4.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 0 7-16.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 0 29-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 0 15-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 1d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 1-16 l.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 1-32 l.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 3-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	1-36½
Do.	4 Do. do.	1-37½
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	60 days	99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days	99-3
China	30 days	189

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Sailing Association's Race, 4-30 p.m.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Aryan Social Union, Mr. Amerchand P. Parmar's Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer s. s. Purulia left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer s. s. Vasna and barque Corona left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Lamu, Mombassa, Dar-es-Salem, and Tanga, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-morrow, the 13th instant.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—A lecture on "Belief and Scepticism" will be delivered, by Miss F. H. Muller, B. A. to-morrow, Sunday, at 6 p.m., in the hall of the Theosophical Society, No. 37, Hornby Road, Fort.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,142, the daily average being 171. The total of new patients was 850.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 11th May, 1894, the charges of Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 46, *viz.*,—1s. 0½d. per rupee.

INJURED BY A SODA-WATER BOTTLE.—Antone D'Souza, aged forty-five years, residing at Chira Bazaar, was, on Thursday, filling a basket with soda-water bottles, at Cammateepura 12th Lane, when one of them burst, inflicting a small cut on the left side of the hand and injuring the right side of the face. After having been treated at the J. J. Hospital, he was sent home.

STRANGLING A HINDU TO DEATH.—Mr. W. Webb Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon heard the case, in which Bhickrath Gurmook and Abba Ramji were charged by Superintendent Grennan with murder; in that they, on the 12th ultimo, strangled Mahadu, to death. The facts of the case have already been published. The Magistrate, at the conclusion of the evidence, committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Euterpe — Clark.
Overture	Banditen Streich — Suppe.
Valse	My Queen — Coote.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance — Sullivan.
Polka	Der Colibri — Selling.
Galop	Early Morning — Bucalossi.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Vol. R. Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

Quick March	The Gunners — J W Monk
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor — Donizetti
Valse	The Gondoliers — P Bucalossi
Selection	H M S Pinafore — Sullivan
Valse	Eldorado — J P Royle
Galop	La Fanfare — Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A RECKLESS DRIVER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jamal Mahomed was brought up on a charge of reckless driving. Yesterday morning the accused's vehicle was engaged by a Mahomedan who wished to be driven to Kalbadevi. Inspector Wilson, in charge of the case, said that the accused was seen driving furiously along the Esplanade Road in the direction of the Fort. He knocked down a bhungy woman, whose arm was fractured, necessitating her removal to the hospital. Accused drove on but was arrested by a police sepoy about fifty yards away from the scene of the accident. On the application of Mr. Wilson the case was remanded until the recovery of the woman, who is now a patient in the hospital.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a Hindu woman, named Radhabai, aged twenty years, the wife of one Rama Dhondoo, a cart-driver, residing at Nowroji Hill 1st Lane. The deceased had frequent quarrels with her husband, who has been addicted to drink. On Thursday Radhabai asked for some money for household expenditure, the husband refused, saying that he had spent all his money in drinking, and a quarrel ensued. Yesterday morning Radhabai purchased two annas' worth of opium and swallowed it. At about noon she was found unconscious and breathing very heavily. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died about half-an-hour after admission. A verdict of suicide by opium was returned by the jury.

BATHING FATALITY TO A LAD.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Shaik Hussein Shaik Mahomed, aged twelve years, the son of a grocer, residing near Worlee Pumping Station. At half-past 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, the deceased left home, and as he did not turn up in the evening, his father went in search of him about the neighbourhood, but failing to find him anywhere, informed the police. On the following day, however, the father, while passing by the hot-water tank at the Worlee Pumping Station, which is about a hundred paces away from the house, noticed the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. The police were informed and the body was recovered. It appears that the deceased was in the habit of bathing in this tank, although his father had warned him several times not to do so, as he could not swim. The wall of the tank is on a level with the ground and any one sitting on the wall could reach the water with his hands. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning in the tank was recorded.

STABBING HIS WIFE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Bapoo Babaji, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Fergusson Road, stood charged with having, on the 19th ultimo, attempted to murder his wife Javi by stabbing her with a knife. The facts of the case have been reported. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Magistrate, on the strength of the medical evidence, altered the charge of attempting to murder, under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, to that of voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of the Code. He asked the accused whether he had anything to say with reference to that charge. The accused said that he did not strike his wife without any cause. His wife was on terms of improper intimacy with a Parsee, named Hosraji, who lived in another chawl. He had seen his wife and the Parsee in a neighbour's room on three or four occasions, and warned her against such conduct, but saw them together again on the day in question, and when she returned to his room he stabbed her for her conduct. The Magistrate convicted him under Section 324 and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

EVENING PARTY AT AHMEDABAD.—A local correspondent writes :—A grand evening party was given at the Kankariya tank this evening by Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Dewan of Kutch, in honour of H. H. the Rao of Kutch. His Highness arrived at about 10 p.m., accompanied by his brother and some of his officers, and was escorted to the Naginawadi by several gentlemen. Kankariya is probably the largest reservoir of its kind in India, covering 72 acres, and more than a mile round is a regular polygon of thirty-four sides, each side about 190 feet long. It has peculiar facilities for illuminating purposes, and the illuminations of tonight contrasted favourably with those of former occasions owing to the introduction of Ratnagar's patent lights in Ahmedabad. About 2,000 of these beautiful lamps were artistically arranged by Mr. Ratnagar's agent, Mr. Ardesir Curset ji Mody, and the effect was picturesque. His Highness left after witnessing the fire-works. The European ladies and gentlemen invited to meet his Highness were introduced to him by Mr. K. N. Wadia and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and his Highness entered into conversation with several of them. His Highness impressed all present as an intelligent and enlightened ruler. The refreshments supplied by Messrs. Temulji Framji and Company and the arrangements in the catering department which were kindly supervised by Mr. K. N. Wadia, secretary, were excellent.

DUST AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those who were present at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday last, from morning till afternoon, to meet a large number of their friends and high personages leaving by the mail boat s. s. Himalaya, suffered great discomfort in this trying height of summer, by the extensive dust that was thus allowed blowing, causing thereby great perspiration. To add to this uneasiness, there is always dust-storm in this month, the dust on the wide road sticking to the body and clothes.

In mitigation of the suffering many have generally to undergo every Saturday, I request you to permit me, through you, in the interest of the general public, to suggest to the authorities concerned, to water the Apollo Bunder Road, specially on mail-days, a little before mid-day. Our energetic Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer were there also the same day and time. I have no doubt they both must have experienced the inconvenience I speak of.—Yours, &c.,

B. B. PITALE.

May 11.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The final handicap race will take place this afternoon, commencing at 4-30 p.m. Entries:—

Boats.	Entered by
1 Santa	Surgn-Major Boyds.
2 Blue Bell	Mr. P. G. Messent.
3 Isis	Mr. M. C. Turner.
4 Mannikin	Capt S. C. U. Smith, R. A.
5 Red Rose	Capt. M. A. Humphreys.

Course No. 5, reversed, thrice round will be sailed.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WHIT SUNDAY, MAY 13.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Missa Celestis.—Hymns 157, 207 and 553.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 154, 210 and 28. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

7 a.m.—Parade Service and Sermon.—Hymns 155, 207 and 152.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.
Anthem.—"O Holy Ghost."
Hymns 154 and 507.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 155, 210 and 207.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 157, 154 and 370.
The Offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 249, 44 and 248.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 537, 233 and 222 Pt. 2 ending.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba, Causeway.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
(Byculla, Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.—Hymns 157 and 154.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 207, 210 and 156.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Alms for the poor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

Opposite the main entrance to Prince's Docks.

10 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND.

3-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alban Har Chaplain.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 131, 102 and 291, 2 tune.
Paraphrase 54, tune 88.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Apollo Bunder.

The Sunday morning Seamen's services hitherto conducted on board the vessels in the Docks will be held in the Seamen's Rest near Prince's Dock at 11 o'clock a.m. All are welcome.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Sheikh, 2828 tons, Commander A C Newey, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE barque Coronæ, 435 tons, Commander H N Pederson, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line Steamer Methley Hall, 2182 tons, Commander C A. Scott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Lindula, 2190 tons, Commander W W Allen, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's Steamer Naseri, 850 tons, Commander F J Roffin sailed yesterday for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and 695 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's Steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Commander W. P. Corran, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Calcutta (15th April) via coast ports, with a general Cargo.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Karagola, 508 tons, Commander J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurachee, (8th May,) via Kattyawar coast, with a general cargo and Mrs Major and child and 91 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Commander R. W. Gimblett, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Busreh, 27th April via Kurachi with 4 cases opium and general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Dow, Mr. F. Sorabjee, Mr. G. de Bild, Mr. Fazullah, Mr. W. F. Garden, Captain C Moss, Mr. Bussam and 67 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date, Agent.
A	Congo	1891	Morgan	Hull	17-5 Muir & Co
B	Lindula	2190	Allen	M Mackenzie & Co
C	S Joaquim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5 H A H Hosein
D	Naseri	850	Roffin	Red Sea	11-5 B and P S N Co
E	Gloucestercity	1408	J Dwyer	Stellin	J Mackintosh
G	Safari	891	Asthansen	Zanzibar	12-5 F E Hoyer
H	Port Elliot	1294	Rutherford	Calcutta & Co	
K	Kurrachi	2317	J Inch	Liverpool	J Mackintosh
L	Bahadur	2828	Keyzer	Warrington	J Shepherd & Co
N	Skiddy	2211	Hamilton	Hamburg	12-5 Wm Gra ham
Q	Purulia	993	Phillips	Zanzibar	11-5 M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

S S	Mahanadi	547	D Adam	C Mandwi
"	Kaveri	447	Mangalore	11-5 do
"	Brahmini	523	M Budrar	Bhownagar 12-5 do
				E J Abraham, Bombay.
S S	Jencta	2179	W Petrie	Hamburg

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date. Agent.
1	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	17-5 P & O S N Co
2	Lochtay	3115	Lee	Anastertam	W & A Graham & Co
5	Thibet	2111	Peters	Jedda	19-5 P & O S N Co
9	Capecolonna	1760	J Alston Hull	17-5 W&A Graham & Co
10	Marca	1453	Adam	Antwerp	16-5 K Nixon & Co
13	Luvt Erlanch	2123	Ellerson	Antwerp	15-5 K Nixon & Co
15	Caronæ	455	Pederson	Mauritius	12-5 H S Sidlok
14	Vasna	482	Rickford	Bhownagar	11-5 M Vadilal
16	Stanleyfalls	1600	Rickford	Bombay	15-5 K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

S. S.	Karagola	508	Robertson	Karachi

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Busreh, April 27.
	Nawab (s)	Corran	Calcutta, April 15.
11	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Kurachee, May 8.
	Maria Valerio (s)	Costanzo	China.
	Imaum (s)		Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Culna (s)	Honstoun	Calcutta, &c.
	Purulia (s)	Metcalfe	Zanzibar via Aden.
	Sheikh (s)	Newey	Kurachee.
	Naseri (s)	Roffin	Jeddah &c.
	Lindula (s)	Allen	Rangoon.
	Methley Hall (s)	Scott	Rangoon.
	Coronæ (bqe)	Pederson	Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Loch Etilo, for Cinevra, &c.
" Nawab, for Calcutta.
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kurrachee s—24 bales wool, Ritchie, Stonart and Co; 60 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co.

Laurel Branch s—35 bales coir yarn, R Manockchand; 25 cwts conditments, E Munchergee and Sons; 13 cwts dry ginger, V Kanjee; 55 cwts dry ginger, and 100 cwts black pepper, B Heerjee; 125 cwts oilbannun, J Romtools; 69 cwts black pepper, D Khetsey and Sons; 50 cwts rhubarb and 2 cwts buffaloe horns, P Damjee; 125 cwts khus khus roots, H A H Bakee; 175 bags tumeric, D M Raval and Co; 100 cwts gums, V Mowjee; 28 bales hides and skins, M Shapurjee and Co.

Siam s—2 boxes bar gold, Rs. 128,403, A Cursetjee; 1 box gold bars, Rs 52,550, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

FOR HAMBURG.

Skiddy s 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 165 bales cotton and 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton; 3008 cwts rapeseed and 1,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Janetta s—210 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 7,535 cwt linseed and 9,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Laurel Branch s—115 bales fly and 125 bales cotton droppings, Dewjee Vecjee; 650 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co.

Marca s—220 bales Kapas, Ralli Brothers; 2 cwts bone meal, Dataitia Balkrishna and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Port Elliott s—321 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 501 cwts myrabalams, Bhanji Jetha; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Varnambool s—530 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts linsd, 4,600 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed and 600 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 2,008 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, and 13,558 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,999 cwts groundnuts and 9,920 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,001 cwts groundnuts and 10,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts linsed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Loch Tay s—20,088 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Lobelia s—606 bales cotton; 1,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschecck and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—1 box silver coins (Rs 6,850, N Cursetjee.

FOR HULL.

Cape Colonna s—1,607 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 501 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

Cango s—487 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—50 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Palati and Co; 200 bales twist, N J Abrahim; 30 cwts shankins and 1 cwt fishmaws, P Damjee; 30 bales twist, E Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee, Sons and Co; 550 cwts cloves, N Manese.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—200 ba'es twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham, 100 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 tons old iron, A Sooltanallee.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	May 12th, 11h. 12m. a.m.
Full Moon	" 19th, 9h. 34m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" 28th, 0h. 55m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sct. 12	Bombay Sailing Association's Match.	5 27	6 25	4 27m	10 12m
	Departure of English mail per s. s. Siam.			5 30a	—
Sun. 13

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains, Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS, Comfortable, Clean, and Cool, can now be had in Various Sizes from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-THAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, per Excellence, at Rs. 1-2, 1-4 as, and 1 as, per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. R. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Col. OSBORN'S Camp Furniture, Carriage, Horses, Tents, Rifle, etc., in Tents, near the Band Stand, TO-DAY, at 2 P.M.

ON VIEW.—MR. E. B. CARROLL'S Valuable Furniture, by Mr. Wimbridge, Piano, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, to be SOLD, on MONDAY, the 14th Instant.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE.—Fresh Lot just Unpacked. Ham, Raw, on Cut, per lb, Re. 1. Cooked Ham, per lb, Rs. 2-2. Bacon, per lb, Re. 1. Cheese, very mild, per lb, Re. 1.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

BROADWOOD'S SQUARE PIANO for Rs. 150 only. SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND for almost half the Price, and one COTTAGE: Very Beautiful and Artistic Designs.—R. MASTER, near the Fire Temple, Phoonda Bazar.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had on the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Watzier, during the Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Commander, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Upcountry orders our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 8 Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a SALESMAN, Well up in Continental Piece-goods, and possessing Influence with Dealers. A good chance for an Efficient Man. Apply "A," care of this Office.

AGENTS, WANTED.—RELIABLE DEALERS or AGENTS to Sell a STANDARD Typewriter on Fair Prize. Guaranteed the Best one made. Liberal Discounts on Lots of five or more.—FRANKLIN Co., Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 15,000 for three months, on Valuable Estates in Salsette. 12 per cent. Apply to "LOAN," care of this Office.

WANTED, for one year, from 1st June, SUPERINTENDENT, for a Mission High School, Bombay, European or Native. To suitable applicant Salary Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Apply, testimonials, experience, qualifications and University to "M. H." care of this Office.

LOAN WANTED.—Rs. 10 to 20 Thousand, Interest on Trifling Mofussil Business. Will pay 12 per cent. Apply "RAMROD," care of this Office.

WORLD TYPE-WRITER, easy to learn, always ready for use in Train, on Boardship or the Table. Rs. 8, in Walnut case.—BLOOMFIELD & Co., 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, Horse Artillery Caster, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from vice, up to any weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J," care of this Office.

FOR CHEAPEST HIRE.—Fine PONY and Trap Office SHIGRAM. Apply to D. H. BATTLIWALLA, care of this Office.

TIGER CUB FOR SALE.—About 3 to 4 months old; in Excellent condition. Reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply sharp to "300," care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

ALTHOUGH there has been no further violent movement in Exchange since the date of our last report, rates have fluctuated to the extent of about ¼d. in the interval, closing this evening 1-8d. lower than they ruled a week ago; and the position, in its gloomy outlook, and paralysing effect on trade, remains unchanged. The Wheat market has relapsed into its previous state of quietude, with transactions upon a small scale; but a better demand for Cotton from exporters, which has latterly become active, has been felt; while a considerable business has again been done in Seeds on several days, under the influence, in the case of Linseed, of firmer advices from the other side. Money is very scarce, and the rates of the Bank of Bombay were advanced one per cent. at the close of last week. Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. in Fours. Freights close firm, with an upward tendency for May and June; but for July, and further forward, business has been practicable on somewhat easier terms than before. The decline in Exchange gives firmness to the Import Market, which tends to check ready transactions; while forward business is in abeyance to a great extent in view of the uncertainty of the future as means of remittance.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay put up its rates by one per cent. last Saturday, having made no change at the Board-meeting on the previous Thursday, thus indicating increasing stringency in the Money Market meantime, as indeed was evident in the bazaar; but the Bank's Cash Balance on the evening of that day, as shown by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, at 103¼ lakhs, was virtually as it had stood at the close of the week preceding. There had been, however, in the week covered by the Return under notice, a large increase in Loans; and though the withdrawals from Private Deposits had been comparatively trifling, while, on the other hand, Bills Discounted had decreased by some 14¼ lakhs, the figures disclosed a net increase in trade requirements during the week, of 8 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 27¼ lakhs in the previous week. This increase, added to withdrawals from Public Deposits, aggregating 17¼ lakhs, would have reduced the Cash Balance by 25¼ lakhs, but was met by the realization of Government Securities to the amount of 27¼ lakhs. Money continues very scarce; but no further change has been made in rates this week, and the Bank's minimum remains at 10 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with, however, little or no enquiry. Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 1 27-32d. for June transfer, and 1s. 1¾d. for July-August, at which a little was placed; but as usual on mail-day, merchants were not inclined to operate much, though a little was done for this and next mail at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. On Monday the market opened steady, at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 1-32d. for Demand, and at 1s.1 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but, with no enquiry for Bank media of remittance in any position, and Merchants' Bills coming out in fair supply for both ready and forward delivery, and Calcutta also being quoted firmer, rates gradually hardened here, and closed firm at an advance of 3-32 to 1-8 in opening quotations. There was a steady feeling again at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 1 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of Bank Paper having been taken for the mail at the above quotation; also for May delivery at 1s. 1 1-16d. and June at 1s. 1 1-32d. There were, however, few Merchants' Bills offering for any delivery. On the following day the market opened again with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 3-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance for the mail, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for May. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 1 7-32d. for the mail, and 1s. 1 3-16d. later; but no Mercantile Paper was offering in any position, the only business reported having been some Bank near Telegraphic between Banks. Yesterday the market opened weak at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits; but the latter being scarce, and a steady demand setting in for Bank remittance, both ready and forward, both from the Bazaar and the Banks, and Calcutta rates also being quoted weaker, rates here began to recede, and closed flat. This morning the market opened quiet at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits; and for Bank remittance we heard of a moderate amount being taken, and a fair amount of Mercantile Paper being also placed at the above quotations. Calcutta rates, however, being quoted somewhat lower than those ruling here, our rates receded for Bank media of remittance to 1s. 0 7-8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 29-32d. Demand, at which, however, there was no further enquiry; and for forward Bank remittance we heard of 1s. 0 15/8d. Telegraphic being done for July-August transfer, and 1s. 0 19-32d. for September. Later on the Gold dealers came out in force to sell Gold (above £80,000 being reported); also forward resales of Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and before the close Merchants' Bills again came out, both for ready and forward delivery, and the market closed firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 0 7-8d.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 0 7-8d.
Do. 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 0 29-32d.
Do. 4	"	1s. 0 15-16d.
Do. 6	"	1s. 1d.
Credits 3	"	1s. 1d.
Do. 6	"	1s. 1 1-16d.
Documents 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 1 1-32d.
Do. 6	"	1s. 1-32d.
Francs 3	"	1"36¾.
Do. 6	"	1"37½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 102 11-16 for cash, and 102 7/8 for the next settlement for Four per Cents; but the Account rate declined in a weak market, and 102¼ was quoted in both positions, which, at the close, became 102 5/8, 100¼ nominal, being quoted for 3½ per Cents. On Monday morning rates for Fours opened at 102 5/8 for cash, and 102 13-16 for the next settlement; but they soon advanced to 102¼ and 102 15-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which, after remaining steady all day they left off. The price of 3½ per Cents closed at 100 7/8d. The market was steady during the greater part of the day on Tuesday, at 102 13-16 for Fours for Money, and 103 7/8 for Account; but towards the close, rates weakened, and left off at a decline of 1/8 per cent. from the above quotations; with 100¼, nominal, quoted for 3½ per Cents. On the following day the market was quiet. Opening at 102 5/8 for cash, and 102 13/16 for the next settlement, rates for Fours advanced to 102¼, and 102 7/8 in the two positions, respectively, closing, however, at a reduction of 1/16 per cent. therefrom. Yesterday the feeling was weak at opening, at 102 5/8 for Fours for Money, and 102 11-16 for Account, and early business was booked for the settlement at 102 11-16 to ¾; but the tone continuing weak, rates receded 3-16 per cent., closing, however, at 102 9-16 and 102 5-8 in the two positions, respectively, 100¼, nominal, remained the rate for 3½ per Cents. This morning the market opened weak again at 102 9-16 for cash, and 102 11-16 for the next settlement; but the Account price soon fell to 102 9-16, at which there were many sellers, after which 102 3-8 and 102¼, respectively, became the quotations, an advance of 1-16 per cent. at which was quoted at the close; with par named for 3½ per Cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 120. Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered at 103.

Shares have been quiet, and generally steady, during the past week, there having been only one day on which there was any important movement and that resulted, as far as Cotton Mill Shares were concerned in favour of sellers, in the majority of cases; while, in the case of Press Scrip it was the other way. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we note an advance of Rs. 85 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing shares; of Rs. 90 in Sholapore; of Rs. 35 in Central India; of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, Howard and Bullough, Oriental, and Star of India; of Rs. 5 in Imperial; and of Rs. 2 each in Khatao Mucunji, and Manockji Petit. On the other hand, Jubilee declined Rs. 25; Dhun, Rs. 15; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 10; and Western India, Rs. 5. In Press Shares, Volkarts advanced Rs. 5; and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2½; but Colaba declined Rs. 25; Broach City, Rs.7 ¼; Harvey and Sabapathy, Hingoli, Munmar, and Prince of Wales Rs. 5 each; and New Indian Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the other; Kurrachee Landing have advanced Rs. 100; Alcock, Ashdown are Rs. 15 higher for the first issue. Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 2½; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower, Deccan Ice have advanced Rs. 10; Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ per share during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the heavy fall in Exchange dealers have been trying very hard to get up prices of staple *Grey Goods*; but, so far, their efforts have only tended to check demand, without securing any substantial advance in rates. Up-country dealers have been operating freely during the past week at current rates; and Stocks have decreased a little. In *Bleached Goods* there has been a good demand for *Nainsooks*, *Mulls*, and *Jaconets*, at hardening rates; and Dealers are firm. In *Turkey-Red, Dyed*, and *Printed Goods* there is no change to notice; nor in *Locally-made Goods*. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar have been 3,500 packages; and of *Local Goods* some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady; but business has been upon only a moderate scale; and prices are unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Tuesday were 7,500 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 191. China buyers here have made lower offers during the past week; but these have been refused by sellers, and hence the small business—amounting to some 2,000 bales, which has been reported. Spinners are open to sell freely at current rates if they can find buyers. The Calcutta market is weak; while the demand from the interior is poor, and rates weaker. The local market closed steadier, at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule As.	4¼	per lb.
" ...	... 8s	" "	4 5/8	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	4 9/16 to 4¾	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	4¾ " 5	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	5 9/16 " 5¾	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	5 7/8 " 6	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6¼ " 6 3/8	"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	7 1/16 " 7¼	"
" ...	... " 40s	" "	8¼	"

METALS.—There has been a moderate demand for *Copper*, the price of which has advanced 4 annas per cwt, in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a moderate extent, but is unchanged in value, though steady at our quotations. *Iron* of all description is quoted as before, and is also steady, transactions during the week having been upon a moderate scale.

COAL.—The market for this mineral has remained dull. A cargo of ordinary Cardiff for May-June shipment, has been sold to the G. I. P. Railway Company at Rs. 17 1/8 per ton; and some Powell's April shipment, at Rs. 17¼ per ton. We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West do.	Rs. 15¼ per ton.
Australian	Nil.
Powell's Duffryn.....	Rs. 17¼ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON remained dull in tone, at some further decline in rates for a few days after the date of our last report, but with more doing for export than for local consumption; and thereafter, demand in the the former direction increased, and latterly became active, in a steady market, though purchases for spinners' account continued to be upon a small scale. The total business for export during the week has amounted to about 8,500 bales, consisting of Broach, Bengal, Dhollera, and Oomra descriptions, Dharwar, Compta Ginned, and a little Westerns, for July delivery; while the Mills have taken some 3,500 bales of Oomra growths, Bengal, Compta Ginned, and Dharwar, and some old Dhollera. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 lower than they were a week ago.

The receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the part week have been 60,000 bales, compared with 64,500 bales to hand last week, and 90,500 bales in the correspondnig week last year; the present season's receipts of new Cotton showing an increase of 80,500 bales as against those of last year in the same time.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb.—C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	172—2 29-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	153—2 19-32d.
Do. Good	"	144—2 15-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	182—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	172—2 29-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	174—3 1-16d.
Do. Good	"	168—2 27-32d.
Comras F. Good	"	182—3 1-16d.
Do. Good	"	177—2 31-32d.
Broach, Fine,	"	231—3 27-32d.
Do. Good	"	217—3 5d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	210—3 4d.
Do. F. G.	"	190—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	"	183—3 1-8d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	193—3 7-32d.
Westerns	"	188—3 5-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	250,000	216,500
Berar	253,500	205,000
Barsi and Nugger	75,000	67,500
Bengals	233,000	185,000
Hingunghat	3,500	7,500
Persian and Sind	49,000	35,000
Dhollera	232,500	243,500
Broach	112,500	161,000
Compta and Dharwar	33,500	40,500
Westerns and Madras	500	1,000
Total	12,43,000	1,162,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the Week	60,000	90,191	83,300
From 1st January to 10th May	1,125,141	1,027,838	1,081,913
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	35,232	36,291	43,016
From 1st January to 10th May	571,248	493,761	503,469
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	18,157	2,052	7,911
From 1st January to 10th May	71,015	71,640	95,255

WHEAT.—This market remained steady in tone with a moderate export business passing until early in the present week, when the feeling became quiet, and transactions for shippers' account have since been upon the previous small scale, and on the basis of former rates. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs	4	0	6 per cwt.
Do. 85	"	3	15	6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	13	0 "
Red Delhi	"	3	5	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	13	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	11	6 "
Hard Red	"	3	8	0 "

SEEDS.—A large export business was done in this market at the close of last week, the tone remaining firm; but on re-opening on Monday the market was much quieter, though steady, with transactions for shippers' account upon only a moderate scale. This state of things continued for several days; but yesterday, in sympathy with firmer advices from the other side, a large business was again reported, in a firm market, and the price of *Linseed* advanced 2 annas per cwt. We quote this evening.

Linseed	Rs.	7-11-0	to Rs. 7-13-0	per ct.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusrat	"	6-5-0	to " 6-7-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-0-0	to " 6-2-0	"
Do. Red do.....	"	5-9-6	to " 5-12-6	"
Gingelly, White	"	45-0-0	to " 46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	"	41-0-0	to " 42-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	128,510	370,063	460,945
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th May	1,580,900	2,907,752	4,542,118
Linseed for the week	249,421	175,366	136,187
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th May	3,770,310	2,630,920	2,538,156
Rapeseed for the week	249,105	378,942	77,853
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th May	1,848,941	2,471,917	694,698
Gingellyseed for the week	11,984	4,496	6,619
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th May	709,602	916,975	812,111

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	57,152	133,016	358,614
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th May	873,051	1,891,192	4,047,317
Linseed for the week	389,040	177,728	157,935
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th May	3,062,181	1,947,184	2,067,995
Rapeseed for the week	163,308	361,425	75,360
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th May	1,332,635	1,465,195	412,808
Gingellyseed for the week	52,249	.....	22,154
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th May	782,661	1,005,805	840,019

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 28th April, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,231	38,073	1,158	...	12,149	...
Goods	91,508	85,414	9,184	...	1,05,391	...
Other earnings	8,341	15,948	..	7,607	...	31,317
Total for week	1,42,170	1,39,435	2,735	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	21,81,379	20,02,155	..	...	81,223	...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The following is the result of the race for the One Thousand Guineas :—

Duke of Portland's Amiable 1
Mr. Langton's Lady Minting 2
Mr. Henry Milner's Mecca 3

LAST NIGHT'S DEBATE.

In the debate in the House of Commons last night the dissentient Ministerialists yielded at the last moment to the pressure brought to bear on them by the Whips and voted in favour of the Budget.

The *Times* observes that it is evident that the Budget will be the chief business of the Session, and that its discussion in Committee will be prolonged and bitter.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. C. Alan Smythies, Protestant Missionary, Bishop of Zanzibar, has died, and been buried at sea.

THE VOTING ON THE BUDGET.

The House of Commons last night rejected Mr. John Grant Lawson's motion, and the Budget was read a second time by 308 against 294 votes, a majority of fourteen.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMONS.

The House of Commons has adjourned for Whitsuntide till the 21st inst.

ZANZIBAR AND SLAVERY.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question from Mr. Arthur Pease, said that as Zanzibar was under Mahomedan law the abolition of the legal status of slavery would involve serious political considerations.

THE INSUBORDINATION AT AGRA.

The India Office is in active communication with Simla regarding the rising in the 17th Bengal Infantry at Agra, which is much commented upon in the London press, especially in view of the recent article in the *Spectator*.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The s. s. Parramatta, with the outward English mails of the 4th instant, left Suez at 9-30 p.m., o-day.

THE INSUBORDINATION IN THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

Regarding the recent agitation in the 17th Bengal Infantry, our Simla correspondent wires thus :—I have ascertained the facts regarding the alleged mutiny in Agra. The trouble occurred in the 17th Bengal Infantry and not in the 27th Punjab Infantry, now stationed in Jullundor. A Hindustani Mahomedan havildar struck a Rangur recruit, and several Rangurs in the regiment, resenting this as an insult, demanded their discharge in a body. On this being refused, they declined to obey the order to return to the lines ; and consequently they have been placed in the guard-room to await trial by court-martial.

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON TO THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Lafrenais, Madras Medical Service, Honorary Assistant Surgeon on his Excellency's personal Staff.

MAJOR CAMPBELL.

After completing the work on the Cantonment Code Committee, Major Campbell resumes the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate at Lucknow.

THE RISE OF THE RIVER TIGRIS.

The Political Resident, at Turkish Arabia, writing from Baghdad, on 21st April, says that the Tigris, which has been steadily rising since the 10th April, now stands at an unprecedented height, probably higher than on 20th April, 1833, when it burst into the city and caused immense damage to life and property ; and considerably higher than 1884, when the bursting of the embankment about eight miles above Baghdad created continually the widening of the sea covering some 200 square miles and 7 to 8 feet deep or more, in many parts reaching up to the glacis surrounding the city on three sides. The river now rushes past the Residency at a height of more than a foot above the level, from which it had been so far kept out by hastily constructed embankments along its whole length. Turkish local authorities have been energetic in strengthening the glacis and weak walls and embankments along the river face when the subsidence in the river itself takes place. It is believed that an attempt will be made to draw off water from the plain into the Diyala river.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department.—The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants W. Musgrave, W. Guthrie Smith, R. Palin, and H. Schmidt.

Mr. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, has been appointed Secretary to the Orders of the Indian Empire and Star of India.

Captain W. Watson has been appointed Assistant Political Agent, Goona.

His Excellency the Viceroy has placed the Raipur-Sonpur Railway Survey under the control of the Director-General of Railways.

Mr. E. Farrant, Executive Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. J. Short, Deputy Postmaster-General, has been granted two months and 21 days' privilege leave ; Messrs. Lalkaka and W. Hawthorne consequently receive promotion.

Forest Department.—The services of Colonel Doveton are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Survey Department.—Mr. Spring is granted six months' leave ; Lieutenant Robertson is appointed to the Department.

According to present arrangements, Mr. Clarke takes over the appointment of Assistant Foreign Secretary in the middle of July.

The following reversions and promotions have been notified amongst the Officers of the Financial Department:—Messrs. Tomkins, Lawrence, Harrison, Oung, Robertson, Hart, Groves, Worgan, Chunilal, Mellor, Cox, Manisty, Barrow, and Hamilton.

The tenure of appointment of Colonel Rind, Commissary-General, Transport Department, has been extended to five months.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Warden has been confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. F. Monte, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Numerous promotions and reversions have been formally notified amongst the Engineers of the Public Works Department

Lieutenant Tomlin has been appointed permanently to the Public Works Department.

Messrs. C. Palmer, J. Swinden, J. Wyatt, Daniari, A. Sprenger, Executive Engineers, have been permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, and Messrs. O'Donoghue, and Sowerby, Accounts Branch, receive temporary promotion.

LORD ELGIN AND SPECIAL TRAINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

The *Morning Post* publishes an extraordinary account of the meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council, at which the Viceroy is reported to have raised a question of special trains used by the Viceroys, Commanders-in-Chief, and other members of the Government, in view to the expenses involved. It is alleged that Lord Elgin wished to know whether these officials should not travel first class by the ordinary mail train, to which General Brackenbury replied that it would be derogatory for the highest representative of the Queen that he should travel by mail-train, while native chiefs, nobles, and other untitled native gentlemen can command special trains. Lord Elgin to this replied that he did not consider it derogatory to travel first-class by an ordinary mail-train, and in view of the present financial state of the country, economies must be effected in every direction possible. The question being put to vote, the Viceroy alone voted against special trains ; whereupon he is reported to have left the meeting, and to have telegraphed to the Secretary of State asking if he could overrule his Council in this matter.

RUMOURED DESECRATION OF BUDDHIST IDOLS.

Nothing is so far known at Army Head-quarters regarding the rumoured desecration of Buddhist images by British officers when visiting the Mindun bell.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 11.

With the sanction of Government H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Adjutant-General's Department—Lieut.-Col. Lake, Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery, Lucknow, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Army, vice Colonel Greig, vacated.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Adjutant-General's Department—Capt Carleton, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Musketry, 2nd Circle, as a temporary measure, vice Captain Francis, deceased.

2nd Bombay Lancers—Surgeon-Captain Heath, officiating in medical charge of the 25th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon-Major Lyons, acting in civil employ.

5th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant Rooke, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Lewis, vacated on promotion to Squadron Command.

19th Bombay Infantry—Surgeon-Major Ferguson, general duty, Sind District, to medical charge, vice Surgeon-Captain Griffith, Indian Medical Service, deceased.

30th Bombay Infantry, 3rd Beluch Battalion—Major Mayne, 2nd-in-Command, 29th Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant, with effect from the 10th ultimo, vice Lieut.-Col. Simpson, retired from the Service.

Captain Searle is directed to rejoin the 14th Bombay Infantry.

Surgeon-Lieut. Bennett, Indian Medical Service, is posted to general duty, Poona District.

It is notified under instructions from Horse Guards that Major FitzGerald, Durham Light Infantry, now on leave to England, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—2nd Gloucestershire Regiment—Captain the Honourable French to England for three months, on private affairs.

Quarter Master General's Department—Colonel Carrington, Deputy Quarter Master General, on privilege leave in India, from 8th May to 30th June, 1894.

1st North Lancashire Regiment—Captain and Acting Paymaster M. A. Humphreys to England, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Middlesex Regiment—Honorary Major and Paymaster Traffe to England for three months, on medical certificate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat left here at 8 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan left here at 1 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames left here at 6 p.m., yesterday, for Bombay.

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Tuticorin for Singapore, on the 11th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	100⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	100⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54 3/16
Bar Silver	28 15-16

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £32,200,000, increase, £300,000 ; public deposits, £7,000,000 unchanged ; other deposits, £29,300,000, decrease, £200,000 ; other securities, £20,800,000, decrease, £800,000 ; notes and gold, £26,600,000, increase, £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 65 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE TREE-MARKINGS IN BEHAR.

WHAT Colonel Malleson may or may not say regarding political phenomena in India at the present time, writes the *Pioneer*, is really of the smallest significance. The gallant Colonel has for years back been engaged in educating himself in Indian history, somewhat at the expense of the British reader, but as an authority on the India of the present day he must not be taken too seriously. As regards the smearing with mud of mango trees in Behar we published some weeks ago all that is known to Englishmen, official or non-official, on the spot. That there is a widespread organisation engineered by Hindu secretaries and fanatics, is undoubted ; that the engineers are inspired by a vague feeling of disaffection is not improbable : and that the organisation is one which might in certain circumstances give trouble is at least a theory which the Government are not likely to lose sight of. That, however, the Behar movement has any definite object at present beyond a mere organisation of forces, or that the Behar peasantry are actively disloyal, is to go beyond the warrant of ascertained fact.

The *Englishman* thinks that Colonel Malleson's alarmist letter in the *Times* on the mango-tree mystery is not likely to do any harm, beyond causing needless anxiety to ladies at home who have relatives and friends in India. What his object could be in publishing such a letter it is impossible to imagine, and the fact that the hysterical *Spectator* had already "plunged" on the subject, ought surely to have been a sufficient warning. Colonel Malleson must have forgotten what was meant by the circulation of the *chapatis* when he says that the tree-daubing has the same meaning. The resemblance between the two phenomena is of the slightest and most superficial character,—by no means so striking indeed as the points of contrast and difference. The *chapati* was kept out of sight of all but those to whom it was specially sent as a form of summons, whereas the tree-daubing is visible alike to all-comers, and is, we believe, as great a mystery to the Native population at large as to the European community.

The mysterious marks upon mango-trees in Behar, which are being magnified into symbols of insurrection, may or may not be all that is supposed, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, but we have not yet seen it stated anywhere that these "circular daubs of mud" have been carefully examined, so as to place it beyond a doubt that they are not the work of some mud-building insect. Otherwise, this would be the natural explanation of the phenomenon.

Colonel Malleson's literary reputation may not improbably lead many people in England to attach more importance to his reading of the tree-marking mystery than it really deserves, says the *Indian Daily News*. Here in India the temptation will rather be to reflect how little wisdom is compatible with the writing of excellent history. That the author of the famous Red Pamphlet should break out in a fresh place, even at this distance of time, is, perhaps, not surprising. The interpretation itself is neither more nor less reasonable than most guesses at the unknown. Apparently, it is not endorsed by those who are in a much better position than Colonel Malleson to understand the true meaning of the incident. After all, it seems probable that the incident itself has been greatly exaggerated. It is no longer every mango tree, but every grove of such trees, that is said to have been marked ; and investigation, it may be suspected, would show that a good many groves had been omitted. It is quite as likely to be the work of a band of wandering *domes*, as of the emissaries of a Brahman conspiracy.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Dr and Mrs T H Griffith	Mr J H Cox
Mr and Mrs Phillips and 3 children	Capt S E Lamb
Mr Garden	Mr G E Miller
Mr T Moore	Mr James Tait
Mr Ameer	Lord Colin Campbell
Mr H Lynch	Mrs Crawford
Mr W du Ross	Lieut C W Lister
Mr Krishna Menon	Mr J O Ramsbotham
Mr W Lyndon	Lieut R Zorke Rell
Mr W Wheeler	Mr W Lancships
Mrs Vincent Smith and Miss Rose	Mr G Hunston
Mr A T Shaw	Mr and Mrs Womack
Mr R W L Lloyd	Mr Baird
Capt H Lloyd Leth,	Mr F Milne
Capt W J Nantes	Mr W D Gratan

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs J W Aitkinson	Mr Sunds
Mr and Mrs D Gulkwar	Mr W S Sullivan
Col Beaver	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Sewell	Capt Wilkinson
Capt Humphries	Mr J Lake
Major Wilkinson	Rev G M McLean
Mr and Mrs J F Bevan	Mr C Marcks
Mr A S Bolton	Mr and Mrs Cloete
Major G M Porter	Capt H K Stewart
Mr J Adams	

FOR ADEN.—Mr and Mrs Dias.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 10.

10 p.m.	87°

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	85·9
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	87·3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th May, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·726
Temperature of the Air.	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of wind*	SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	202

* From midnight to midnight.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

PARIS is the place above all others to find "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks and, most especially, good in everything." Who but a Parisian would find good in anarchist scares—profit in bomb outrages ? Yet in such unpromising matter the enterprising French speculator has found his opportunity. The recent explosions in adding another risk to life and property have created the need for special insurance. So a society has been formed to cover the dangers from dynamite and infernal machines not hitherto included in accident policies. This society concerns itself not so much with compensation for destruction of life and limb as with the care of objects of 'vertu'—pictures, statuary bric-a-brac, which to their owners have a more assessable value than flesh and blood. The exhibits at the forthcoming Salons will be included in the society's scheme on special terms. The payment of one hundred sous or four and two pence English will entitle the artist to a recompense of fifty thousand francs, or £2,000, in case of damage to his work by explosion. So the hints of some daring anarchist outrage at the opening of the exposition at the Palais de l' Industrie in the Champs Elysees are not so terrible as they might otherwise be to the painter. Worse luck might happen than the bursting of a convenient bomb close to the promising work of a young unknown artist. It would bring him renown and an immediate, if compulsory, purchaser in the person of the society—a prospect seductive enough, in these days when bank failures and depreciation of railway shares keep Americans at home to retrench, to make the most patrotic French Artist cry "Vive l' Anarchie."

***

"Vive" anything that pays—the motto of our own business-like little kingdom across the Channel, is also the battle-cry of the struggle-for-lifers in France. "Vive" everything and everyone Swiss and Russian, American and English all are welcome to the comprehensive French bosom—all but the German. No matter how full his purse or how cheap his products, France will have nothing of him. The cut given by the Russian sabre smarts painfully yet ; and it is bad for those who, even unconsciously, touch the tender part and renew the pain.

***

This overpowers love of their country and sensitiveness to its downfall, with the consequent envenomed attitude towards its conquerors, while very touching in the abstract, is, to the inoffensive stranger, sometimes rather embarrassing. I have suffered from it myself a couple of time lately when it happened that I had to register a letter to Germany. The young ladies of the Post Office, while not refusing to fulfil their duties, complied with their obligations most reluctantly, and treated my questions with what seemed to me inexplicable *hauteur*. As to when the letter would arrive at its destination, the reply was that it would reach soon enough —the Fatherland being evidently much too near already for their appreciation. Finally, the *demoiselle* behind the grille declared that she could not decipher my writing, and that I should copy it in a form intelligible to the French eye.

***

This last insult made the British worm turn. "In my own country," Mademoiselle, I replied with dignity ; "it is considered that I write a very beautiful and clear hand." (I confess I piled it on a little as to the admiration which my caligraphy excites at home.) But it did not affect her opinion of me in the slightest. "Oh the Germans can read what the Germans write," she said with intense scorn. "But"—I stammered in my indignation—"I have not written it in German. If Mademoiselle will be good enough to take the trouble of examining the characters, she will find them precisely like those of the best French writers," I added with indomitable assurance. There is nothing like insisting on the recognition of one's own points. She made a close inspection and then with a pleasant smile breaking out over her hitherto austere countenance, she said cheerily, "Oh Madame is not German then. She is, perhaps, French," she added penitently. Then I grasped the situation all at once. "No, I am not German and I am not French, thank you" I said shortly and huffily—rivalling her own former abruptness. I could have said a great deal more to the point, for I was vexed at being made the victim of the national sentimental revenge. But in sympathy for the great wounded French heart that suffers so acutely from every unconscious touch, I swallowed my resentment. All the same, is a little rough on the innocent stranger who has not a drop of Teutonic blood in her veins to be sacrificed as a scapegoat to avenge for the national disgrace and humiliation.

***

Neal's Anglo-American Library in the Rue de Rivoli is a queer but convenient little lounge for strangers who come to Paris, either for purposes of study, or for a stay too short to allow them to join the clubs, or to form a social connection with the residential community. For a very small subscription per month, one can have the advantages not only of lending library, but also the privilege of using the reading-room which has an excellent collection of English daily and weekly papers, as well as French and American literature of every kind. English tea is also to be had—served by English maidens, whose babble, starved in aspirates, but rich in other cockney superfluities, pleasantly recalls our national A B C restaurants to the English wanderer in Paris.

***

For the rest, America predominates. Sitting on tall Yankee chairs, one listens to tall Yankee talk carried on by various groups of American tourists. Visitors are prayed to speak gently so as not to interrupt the readers. But, at least, while the novelty of the situation lasts, reading is impossible. The sing-song nasal twang of robust young Americans who "reckon," and "guess" and "calc'lat" and further accentuate their speech after their own intensely nasty fashion of laying the dust—(the fact is too unpoetic for explicit illustration)—absorbs every one's attention, leaving room for no feeling but surprise that the English language should, after such brutal ill-treatment, still survive and be intelligible.

***

Another source of wonder is that Americans should be so much quicker at making money than at acquiring decent manners. Of course one understands that all *nouveaux riches* are liable to outrage the conventional. But that is not the fault of the society novice. It is rather the artificiality of society that is to blame for creating the difficulties. At the same time there are certain good old habits which should be observed. What is most jarring and irreconcilable to our ideas is defiance of our antique niceties of behaviour. It is a little trying to watch Americans slop up their bread and butter in their tea, lap up their chocolate like dogs, half-starved hounds, and carry on conversation with mouths so full as to cause inevitable splutterings ; and it is more than trying, it is intolerable, to have to gather up our skirts and sit penitentially apart from the company, because it includes an American gentleman. While willing to accord all honour to the self-made man, I think he would be still more deserving of credit, if, instead of despising old-fashioned notions of propriety, he learned to conform to them, and to the usages of the classes with whom his wealth allows him to associate.

***

In acknowledgment of the honours obtained at the Exposition of Chicago, the French Government has been distributing decorations—two of which have fallen to the lot of women. Madame Bogelot, directress of the philanthropic work carried on under the title of the Libreres de Saint-Lazare, has received the Cross of the Legion of Honour—adding one more to the very exclusive list of names who, for special merit, France desires to record in perpetuity.

***

The news that Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur has also been distinguished on account of her successes at Chicago by being made an officer of the Legion of Honour, has been received by every one with pleasure. No one doubts her fitness to wear the red rosette, though she is the first woman on whom it has been conferred. In fact, her elevation to the higher grade of honour is a recognition of her strength, her energy, and her masculinity of character. Twenty-nine years ago her name was added to the list of famous women belonging to the Order of the Legion of Honour—to-day she is decorated as the equal of famous men.

***

In the *Mouvement Feministe* as the "Women's Rights" platform is called in France, there are, as in England," two distinct camps—one ultra progressive which demands everything in the hope of getting something—the other while taking up the thin end of the wedge doctrine, is fighting seriously and steadily for special reforms. Madame Schmahl, an English young lady doctor (married to a French gentleman connected with the Librarie Hachette) the leader of the moderate party, "Feministes reasonnables et positifs" as they are called—has issued a circular which shows how women in France can become doctors in medicine and doctors in law, members of the Superior Counsel of Public Instruction, and even Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour, yet they cannot serve as civil witnesses. It also gives a *resume* of the many disabilities under which French women labour in contra-distinction to the women of other nationalities. Since 1878, Italian women have been allowed to act as witnesses. In England, since 1882, women have had a property act and a right to their own earnings. This holds good, since 1880, in Denmark, and even in Russia, women have been allowed to make wills and to buy and sell on their own account. The state of affairs in France strikes one as singularly illogical. It is absurd to decorate one woman and to refuse another the right to her hard-earned savings.

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An amusing case is reported this week in which Madame Herbelot, a lady member of the *Societe des gens de Lettres*, defended her own cause with all the skill and eloquence of a *fin de siecle* Portia. The action was taken for the recovery of a debt which Madame Herbelot did not deny ; but of which she demanded the nullification on the ground that she was summoned at Asnieres instead of Joinville-le-pont, where she is legally domiciled. In supporting her plea, Madame Herbelot was very eloquent, illustrating her arguments with several apt quotations from La Fontaine. But the counsel for the plaintiff refused to accept La Fontaine as an authority on the question. La Fontaine was, he said, notoriously backward in paying his own bills. Eventually, after much interchange of wit, the lady was allowed fifteen days to explain the reasons for her course of action—the judge probably concluding that, having had her say on the matter, she would not decline to fulfil her just obligation for a mere technicality.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

I HAVE spent a week principally in talking over my scheme of a Woman's Labour Bureau. It grows in my mind ; I see great possibilities in it. To-day I desire to point out a mistake into which some have fallen. The Bureau would not start in any spirit of hostility to employers or to capital, any more than it would start with hostility towards men as workers. Its function would be to ascertain the facts—always to get at the facts first ; where they have been already established, as in the book of Mr. Charles Booth, the Bureau would tabulate and apply ; it would not pretend to give assistance in money ; it would answer questions and advise ; for one thing, it would advise how young girls should be trained so as to make them efficient in whatever line they might adopt ; it would be a registry to be consulted by employers of every kind, as well as by those seeking employment ; and a registry, as for servants, costing nothing ; it would have branches in every town. I am convinced that if such a Bureau were launched wisely, fearlessly, and with solid support, it might become, to women of every class, an institution of the greatest benefit. It must, of course, admit work of every kind, from the general servant to the artist or the physician ; there must be nothing too low, nothing too high, for its work.

What becomes of all the books ? The question is as difficult as that other problem—what becomes of all the pins ? Libraries are always increasing the number of their books ; the book-buying population is always increasing ; people's private libraries are always increasing ; the second-hand booksellers find their stock increasing more and more ; there is a great export trade in books also increasing year by year ; yet, making every allowance, what becomes of all the books ? How, for instance, do they get destroyed ? For, if we consider, to destroy a book is, to begin with, a very troublesome business. You can't throw it on the fire ; it takes a good deal of time to tear off the covers and to detach the sheets ; yet books must be destroyed or the whole world would become one great library. A million of books will take twenty-four miles of shelves ; a thousand million books ranged on a single shelf would go all round the world. Let us take a three-volume novel, for instance—a worthless novel. A small edition of 350 copies at most is published at the author's expense ; a hundered are bound ; fifty are given to libraries ; a dozen are taken by Mudie ; none by Smith and Son, who are understood to follow an excellent rule of taking only books that are in demand ; the rest, after a decent interval, are sold as remainder stock for a few pence each copy. The unbound sheets go to the butterman. The bound copies go to seaside circulating libraries ; here they gradually drop to pieces. As for books that are worth having, I think that they are more wilfully destroyed ; damp is their chief enemy ; damp tears off the bindings and rots the paper ; then they are thrown into the dustheap, and beyond the dustheap no man can follow them.

The Shacon-Bakespeare or Bacon-Shakespeare discussion—isn't it remarkable that people can be found now to discuss the subject ?—which ran for some time in the Arena, has been terminated, I learn, for I have not yet seen the paper, by the verdict—not by any means unanimous—of a jury of twenty-four. Nineteen decide for Shakespeare, one for Bacon—alas ! only one !—two believe in a "composite authorship"—the ghost not discoverable ; two decide against Shakespeare, but not for Bacon ; and there has been another writer, not one of the jury, who believes that the dramatist was "aided by occult forces." Poor dramatist ! As for us, we will still go on believing that three hundred and fifty years ago a great genius was raised up for the instruction and help of mankind and the glory of this country, and that he had no assistance whatever, neither by Francis Lord Verulam, nor by any literary "ghost," nor by any other "occult forces" than the genius, and the industry, and the power of observation, and the wisdom with which he was born ; and if the reason for this faith that is in us be asked, we shall not waste valuable time in giving it. One may be asked to prove that in arithmetic twice two are four, or in Algebra that $ab=ba$, but not—no—not that Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare's plays.

A correspondent informs me—one ought to say reminds me; but, indeed, I did not know the fact—that New Zealand is by no means the first country to extend the franchise to women. For ten years, if not longer, she writes, women have had the right of voting in the Isle of Man. Married women do not vote ; but widows and spinsters being householders and property holders, can ; and they do. "When an election takes place for the House of Keys, or the School Board, or the Town Commission, lady voters are escorted in carriages by the canvassers to the voting places, and for the time the Isle of Man might be called the Isle of Woman." This is interesting—and one would like to have a lawyer's opinion as to how the rule works. Some day, when we can find the time, we will go over to the Isle of Man, call upon Mr. Hall Caine, and ascertain the results of woman's franchise. If the report proves unfavourable, I shall suppress it—and we will still keep an eye upon New Zealand.

The following figures I take from an article in the Chicago *Monist*. There are in the United States of America 30,554,370 women. Of this number 17,183,988 are unmarried. There are 16,293,326 women twenty years of age and over. Of these, nearly 30 per cent. are unmarried. But the unmarried persons include the widows. The number of women who never marry is not quite 6 per cent. of the whole number. This is a very satisfactory return. It means that when we consider the position of women from any point of view—as a worker for pay, as a holder of property, as anything—94 per cent. have to be considered in America at least as wives, mothers, or widows. These figures, however, go a very little way. One would like to ascertain the proportion of married women in London, where a great many women work for their livelihood. Let us look up the corresponding figures from our own census. The 6 per cent., I fear, of the unmarried will be found a great deal larger.

Nearly twelve years ago a great and terrible murder was committed on three Englishmen, viz., a certain learned Professor and two officers—one of distinction, the other of promise. The learned Professor in the height of summer rode through the Sinai Deserts alone, and, unaided, detached the Arabs from Egypt, and saved the Suez Canal. The murderers were sent from Cairo to meet him on his return, and were too successful. Now, when he discovered that there was no help for it, but that they must all three die, the Professor, standing on a rock overhanging a deep and dark ravine, lifted his voice in Prophecy. He told them how for this murder their wives should become widows, and their children fatherless, and how their own bones should be thrown out upon the Desert sands. He prophecied the wrath of Allah and the swift sword of destruction. So they ran upon him and made an end. A few months later it was rumoured in the Desert that English avengers had arrived ; they were three ; the eldest, El Kaptan, was terrible to behold, and his face was like the nether millstone for hardness. Then the hearts of these murderers fell like lead, and their joints were loosened and they fled, choosing each his own way. But El Kaptan hunted them down, one and all, and spared not one—so that the fame of that great revenge went forth into the deserts of Arabia and Syria as far as the Euphrates and the river beyond, and all men fell with shuddering how these children of Sheitan met their doom. One of the three made a journal and drew pictures of this grim expedition. For twelve years he has been going about the world, here and there, on duty. Now, at last, he has found time to put his notes together, and you may read the story for yourself. It is called "Manhunting in the Desert," and is told by Capt. Haynes, R.E., and is published by Horace Cox.

Mrs. Jane Cakebread has left her town residence for six weeks. She has been ordered by her medical advisers to try the air of Holloway Gaol. She has already on many occasions found this change to be sovereign for her complaint, which is that of dipsomania. Unfortunately, the disease breaks out again when she leaves the place. Her persistence in trying this remedy, and the really stalwart faith which she maintains in it, are shown by the pleasing fact that she has now tried it 269 times. A prize for perseverance, at least, should be awarded to Jane Cakebread. An average of a month for each stay shows that she has spent twenty-two and a-half years in prison. If Jane is now fifty, that means two-thirds of her adult life. One would like an autobiography of Jane. It would be divided into chapters, of course. They would be entitled "Early Childhood," "My first Gin," "My first Drunk," "My first Prison," "My experienced opinion on Prison as a place of residence," "Thoughts on the Chaplain," "On Matrons I have known," "On the heartfelt enjoyment of the first Drunk after getting out," "Prison and the Family, or How they get on without me," "On the Fifth Commandment and my children's obedience." It would make a most interesting book.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Waziri Chiefs have brought in the men who murdered Mr. Kelly and a sowar in the Zam Pass. They are now being tried by the Jirgha at Dera Ismail Khan ; but the men who murdered a party of four sepoys of the 22nd Punjab Infantry are still at large. The Waziris have not, however, quieted down as yet, and it is still considered necessary to patrol the Gumal and Zam passes.

THE telegraph wire recently laid between Tank and Kajuri Kach has been cut, although it has been up only a little over a fortnight. The reinforcements sent to Kajuri Kach and Jandola have not been withdrawn as yet.

THREE carbines belonging to the Lahore Volunteer Cadet Corps were stolen from the Boys' High School at Lahore on the night of the 6th instant. There were 49 carbines altogether in the room which was broken open by the thieves, who, however, only took three from the first rack and left.

AS regards the delimitation of the Kurram Valley frontier we understand that actual marks have not been erected, though a complete and accurate survey has been made of the hills which define the boundary.

IN consequence of Colonel Talbot's appointment to the Deputy Secretaryship in the Foreign Department, Colonel Wilson will be confirmed as Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Mr. Martindale as Commissioner of Ajmere.

THE 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles at Peshawar have been suffering a good deal from fever lately, being fresh to the valley, and are going to train to Pabbi, to give them a start, on their way to Cherat.

THE Galis promise to be very full this year, and no wonder when one considers the lovely climate. The snows are late this year, and the hill behind the Dunga dak bungalow has a lot of snow drifts still remaining on it. Nearly all the houses are taken at Dunga and Nathia. The Mountain Batteries are expected up and the season promises to be a very festive one.

EXCELLENT accounts are to hand of the indigo crop in Tirhoot, but rain is badly wanted to bring it on, and in some parts of the district it has begun to burn a little. The weather is very cool for the time of year, but sickness is prevalent.

A GANJA-SMOKER down in Bengal, fearing the result of the Hemp Drugs Commission upon the supply of his favourite drug took the precaution of planting some ganja in the yard of his house, but he had an unfriendly neighbour who informed the police and he was fined Rs. 30 for his foresight.

IT is not contemplated to make any reduction this year in the number of regular troops of the Indian army stationed within the limits of the Gilgit Agency ; these including the 23rd Pioneers, the British Agent's escort, and a detachment of Sappers, are something under one thousand all told.

FROM the 28th ultimo to the 4th instant, 4 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 225 Hindus and 38 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 292 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 337. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 11 from measles, 116 from fevers, 10 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa and 143 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Naini Tal Volunteers fell in in great strength at the Kaladunghi Gorge on Monday at noon, to march out to their camp of exercise at Khurpa Tal, which place, after manœuvring on the way down, they reached at about half-past one, just in time to escape a severe thunder and hail-storm. The corps presented a particularly smart appearance in their black helmets and new khaki suits. The unexpected rain swamped the sources of water supply, and made matters somewhat slow for the afternoon ; but things have been two parades this morning, and the General comes in in time for lunch, and stays till the camp breaks up. There is little doubt that he will appreciate the excellent arrangements made by Colonel La Touche, Captain Barry, the officers commanding companies and the non-commissioned officers in charge.

IT is stated by a correspondent that Mirza Takki, British Agent at Kandahar, has expressed a wish to be relieved of the appointment, as he cannot get on with the Afghan Sirdars there. The matter has been reported to the Foreign Office, and it is believed that Munshi Taj-ud-din will be sent in his place.

THE Madras Government, we regret to say, has refused exchange compensation allowance to Local Fund Engineers even in cases where the District Boards have passed resolutions in favour of granting it. It is difficult to understand Government's action in the matter as this deserving body of hard-worked officials with their low pay and with no prospects of promotion or pension are entitled to every consideration. It is time something was done to put them on a more equitable footing with other officials and with other men in the same profession in this country.

IT has been said that the only reprisals which are unduly infuriated earthworm can offer is to turn. But natural history has hitherto been silent as to what happens after—at least in the majority of cases. Not so, however, in the case of a large earthworm from tropical Africa, whose story has been told at a meeting of the Zoological Society in London. This creature is of some size—about four feet—and of a lowering, black colour. So alarmed were a party of natives at the unexpected appearance of one of these creatures in their camp, that they incontinently fled. The worm has apparently the reputation of sucking blood, which would be a difficult feat for it, even with the best will in the world. Still, three or four feet of black worm must be an unpleasing sight, apart from any thought of dangerous capabilities.

THE *Kreuz Zeitung*, whose information on military subjects is generally trustworthy, states that a Cabinet order has been issued forbidding all officers, both in the army and the navy, to take part in the betting with the so-called "totalisator" on the racecourses. This is, doubtless, a sequel to he Hanover gambling trial. There is reason to believe that other Cabinet orders have been issued prohibiting the presence of officers of the Prussian army on the racecourses except in uniform, and granting them permission to ride in the races only such horses as belong to officers on active service.

THE final touches have been put to the small-bore bullet question by the lucid and philosophic lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, on the 6th inst., by the eminent surgeon and physiologist, Professor Victor Horsley, F.R.S. The subject of the lecture was the destructive effect of projectiles, and the investigator has done for the soft tissues of the body what Veterinary-Captain Smith has done for the bones and joints. Professor Horsley early in his remarks drew attention to the popular fallacy which exists in the public mind respecting the humane nature of the injuries inflicted by small bullets, and his remarkable practical demonstrations with bullets no larger than those of a saloon pistol created complete surprise. It is strange that the settling of this question has been left to the Army Veterinary Department and a civilian surgeon. It is the first time in this country that a human surgeon has ventured to faithfully describe the almost explosive effects of small bullets travelling at a high rate of speed. Let us trust that the medical profession will now allow the humane theory to die a natural death, and learn the true l

been the ruling race, and having been, as he truly asserts, never conspicuous in this country either for trade or agriculture, or other profitable pursuits followed by the indigenous inhabitants were chiefly dependent for livelihood, at least the higher classes of them, on Government patronage and public service. Of this, also, they have been deprived on account of their indifference to the new "births of the age," and their not appreciating the gravity of the revolution which a change of rulers has brought over the country. So Mr. Mahdi Ali, addressing his Mussalman audience, used these impassioned words: "In short, gentlemen, we have brought ruin upon ourselves, as far as we by our exertions could. We have wasted the inheritance of our ancestors, and have left a dark and desolate prospect for our descendants. . . . Yet perhaps there is some life that remains, and perhaps some time also. If we gird our loins, and, actuated by a noble pride, exert ourselves to the uttermost, we can do something yet. True it is, that other nations have gone far ahead and we are left far behind, but even now, if we begin to walk, we might overtake them, provided that we walk swift, and walk soon, and walk in a right direction. And that right direction is only high education, that only can bring us up to their level."

The remedy which Mr. Mahdi Ali, suggests to his co-religionists is to try to help themselves, by their own united exertions, and to follow the advice of their enlightened well-wishers to educate their children to the highest degree possible. Unless they qualify themselves, says the speaker, and he says truly, the Government cannot, by the very necessity of the situation, help them. In the matter of education also, it is they themselves that will have to provide suitable means for the education of their youths. He quotes the speeches of the successive Viceroys and Governors, who have, one and all, eulogised that spirit of self-help, which has found an expression in the foundation of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. Then the speaker mentions those addresses and petitions which the Mussalmans of other Provinces presented to the successive Viceroys, and the respective Governors of their Provinces, asking for special favours to be shown to their community to which they received, as was natural, only admonitions and rebukes from the responsible officers of Government.

Amongst other addresses mentioned by Mr. Mahdi Ali is one presented by the Muhammadans of Sind to his Excellency Lord Harris, in which they asked for special treatment for the Mussalmans in the matter of Government employment. He quoted from the speech of Lord Harris, in which his Excellency replied to that address, saying that the Government must choose the fittest men they can get, and if the Mussalman suffered by the adoption of this principle, their only remedy was to encourage heartily the education of their youths, and to qualify them for Government employment. The speaker commented upon and justified this language. He also quoted from the editorial article published on that occasion in a leading journal in which the memorialists were severely criticised, and the Sind Muhammadans asked not to trust to such senseless efforts [illegible] ing the condition of the Muhammadans, [illegible] to ask of the Government the impossible [illegible] granting them especial privileges at the [illegible] of the other inhabitants of the country. The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Mahdi Ali) quoted [illegible] speeches of Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon, Sir [illegible] yall, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Blunt, and [illegible] inent authorities, who advised the Muhammadans to look carefully to the education of their [illegible] en; and he powerfully appealed to them not [illegible] continually of the Government for assistance [illegible] public treasury; as they would receive [illegible] merited rebuke. "Whenever our co-reli[illegible] says Mr. Mahdi Ali, "moved by their sad [illegible] of following their usual habit, asked of Gov[illegible] they received that stern answer. And, [illegible] n, you must do justice to your rulers. They [illegible] their own country give money to the sturdy [illegible] why should they give alms and loaves of bread [illegible] able-bodied people here? Alms are given to [illegible] ples and the helpless; they are not for those [illegible] on work to support themselves. Again, let [illegible] wonder, how can the Government help us. Its [illegible] is only a public fund, and it taxes the [illegible] to spend that fund in the administration of [illegible] ntry. Now the largest part of its income is [illegible] rom the land revenue, and is taken from those [illegible] rers of the soil, who can with difficulty [illegible] themselves, and most of these peasants are [illegible] from us in religion and race. I do not see [illegible] oney should be taken from the poor to be [illegible] on the rich, and why the taxes, imposed [illegible] Hindu peasants, should be spent on the [illegible] schools and seminaries, and mosques of the Mussalmans. You can yourself see how clearly absurd this is." This is the wholesome advice which an enlightened Muhammadan reformer gives to his people. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk has done a great service to the country, generally, and to his own co-religionists particularly, in forcing upon their attention these stern truths, and in pointing out to them in eloquent language the need of more energetic efforts for the improvement of their condition. We have necessarily given only a very imperfect account of this remarkable speech, which should be perused by all persons interested in the problem of the advancement and education of our Mussalman fellow-subjects. Certainly, in this age of keen struggle for existence, when the fittest alone survive, the Muhammadans have need to be awakened to the true realisation of their situation, and to the necessity of keeping pace with the advances of the times. Of this they need not despair, as long as they have leaders enlightened enough to show them the right path, and followers willing to be guided by their distinguished leaders; anxious to co-operate for the good of their nation; [illegible] to secure their proper place,

[illegible] INJURED.

[illegible] the season, under the d[illegible] Prasarak Mandali, was [illegible] ge audience at the Framjee Co[illegible] by Dr. Fakirji Ratanji, Had-Vaid, Mr. [illegible] presiding. It was an ambulance lecture with practical demonstrations on "First Aid to the Injured." The lecturer began by saying that in this large city, full of industry and enterprise, there happened every day at the different centres of activity, such as the docks, the mills, and the railways, hundreds of accidents, large and small, which were not attended to before medical aid could be obtained as they should have been on account of want of proper knowledge. This, he had seen from his daily experience in private practice, and the object of the discourse was to supply that knowledge. Proceeding further he observed that some of the accidents were "preventible." He then warned youths against getting up and down the tramcars in a stylish way so as to attract attention and show their skill, which not unfrequently ended in a fall. He advised them to avoid trying very difficult feats beyond their strength at the gymnasium. After briefly explaining the structure of the human frame and the parts often injured by accidents, the lecturer dwelt upon the circulatory system, explaining how the heart purified the oxygenated red arterial blood which was carried to the different parts of the body by elastic tubes called arteries which divided and sub-divided into fine capillaries. These uniting together formed a network which emptied the de-oxygenated blue blood into the veins which carried it back to the right side of the heart and thence to the lungs to be re-oxygenated there. Injuries, he said, were divided into wounds, contusions, fractures, dislocations, and sprains. He proceeded to describe the various kinds of injuries to which the body is liable, and succinctly explained the best methods of rendering first aid. The lecturer paid a fitting tribute to the very beneficent life-saving effects of the antiseptic system of modern surgery promulgated by Sir Joseph Lister whose name has been immortalised by his grand discovery which has been the means of saving many valuable lives. At the close of the lecture the president, Mr. K. R. Kama, thanked Dr. Fakirji for the very useful and interesting address he had given, and said that as a specialist for treating cases of accidents and injuries he was well fitted to organise ambulance classes for young ladies in connection with our High Schools. He reminded the audience that during the regime of Sir James Fergusson as Governor, ambulance classes were opened and instruction was imparted in the subject, Sir James himself being one of the recipients of a certificate of efficiency.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending [illegible] p.m., of the 11th May, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	1	55 p.m.	..	..
Teheran	11	1	55 p.m.	..	41
Suez	11	3	0 p.m.	..	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 11th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	34	..	1
" Karrachee	..	17	..	1
" Madras	..	46	..	1

A serious outrage, which has caused a considerable sensation in New South Wales, has been perpetrated at Barraba, a small township in the Darling district. Two masked robbers entered the Commercial Bank there, and ordered Mr. Mackay, the manager, to surrender to them and deliver up the cash in his possession. Mr. Mackay refused to submit, and the robbers shot him dead. Then mounting their horses, the murderers rode away and escaped.

Verdi's comic opera of *Falstaff* has just been performed in Paris for the first time. As might be expected, the Opera Comique was packed, and fancy prices were paid for seats. What is known as "Tout Paris" was present; the veteran composer, however, chose to hide himself away in the depths of a stage-box. The enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded, M. Maurel being recalled again and again; Verdi, it may be mentioned, wrote the part for the singer, whose creation of the title role and wonderful make-up met with unanimous praise. It is generally agreed that Verdi shows little or no trace of Wagnerian influences in this his latest composition

THE LABOUR COMMISSION REPORT.

The *Times* is in a position to give a full abstract of the recommendations drawn up by the Duke of Devonshire and (unless I am much mistaken) submitted by him to the Labour Commission as the basis for the final section of their report. Since the document has been under discussion a number of amendments have been made in regard to points of detail; but inasmuch as the chairman went over the whole ground with his colleagues before formulating his conclusions, the recommendations (our contemporary thinks) may be taken as substantially those which will be adopted by the majority. The work of the Commission was expected to be brought to a conclusion by the end of last month when the final touches will be put to the majority report, and the report of the minority, traversing in important particulars the chairman's conclusions, will be presented. In the document now drafted the object is to discuss what recommendations it may be possible to make with a view to legislation. This naturally falls into two parts, the first of which discusses under five heads the possibility of promoting by legislation the better settlement of labour disputes; while the second is devoted to considering whether any of the main and usual causes of industrial conflicts can be removed by legislation. In dealing with the first branch of the subject certain main conclusions derived from the evidence have to be borne in mind. These are that in some of the principal industries a great extension has taken place in the scale and importance of trade unions and employers' associations, by the action of which the conduct of industry is to a large extent controlled; that in many other industries trade organisations comprise only a part, and often a small part, of the workmen and employers engaged, and therefore exercise a far less efficient control; that in a third class of industries organisations are either insignificant or non-existent; that institutions for the settlement of disputes have grown up within the larger and better organised industries, and are successful in proportion to the excellence of the organisation; that in recent years other institutions distinguished as district boards of conciliation have been formed for the settlement of disputes, not in any one trade, but in many small trades within a given area that both trade and district boards have in all cases been spontaneously formed without resort to certain Acts of Parliament intended to enable them to acquire a statutory basis and certain legal powers; and finally, that these trade and, district boards are highly efficacious where they exist, but do not yet exist in sufficient numbers to cover the whole field of industry.

THE INQUIRIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners firstly inquire whether it would be advisable to establish industrial tribunals throughout the country with legal powers to deal with question arising out of existing agreements. After setting out the *pros* and *cons* of this question, the report concludes that it would be unwise to institute any general system of industrial tribunals, but that there might be some advantage in empowering town and county councils to establish them in a tentative manner. It would be the function of the councils to take the initiative without directly appointing the members, and any court of this kind, when approved by a public department and established by an Order in Council, would have the statutory powers exercised in *pari materia* by County Courts. These tribunals would deal only with disputes arising out of agreements or trade customs. But all the greater and more serious disputes affecting large bodies of men have regard to the future rather than the present, and to the modification of existing conditions rather than to their interpretation. The next question, therefore, is whether it is desirable to establish statutory boards of conciliation and arbitration. On this point the report concludes that no central department could have the local knowledge necessary to attempt with success the creation of such institutions, and that the intervention of local public authorities cannot be usefully extended at present beyond the experimental action just referred to. The Commissioners hope and believe that the present rapid extention of voluntary boards will continue. At some future time it may be found advisable to give them statutory powers, but at the present stage of progress "it would do more harm than good either to invest voluntary boards with legal powers or to establish rivals to them in the shape of other boards founded on a statutory basis and having a more or less public and official character."

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

With regard to the promotion of voluntary boards of conciliation, and arbitration, the Commissioners report that, though they cannot agree in recommending the direct establishment of such boards by the State, they think that "a central department, with an adequate staff and having means to procure, record, and circulate information, may do much by advice and assistance to promote their more rapid and universal establishment." "In the collection and preparation of information the importance of absolute and universally recognised impartiality and freedom from any end or purpose except that of exact ascertainment of facts is so great that care will have to be taken that intervention even of the most friendly character in trade disputes shall in no degree impair statistical accuracy and credit." The next point dealt with is the appointment of official arbitrators. When all concerned are willing to arbitrate there is often great difficulty in finding an arbitrator. "Either the proposed arbitrator or umpire is quite unconnected with industrial work, and then the process of informing his mind is too long and costly, or he is in some way connected with the industrial world, and then one party or the other is apt to suspect him of bias or partiality." The Commissioners think that this difficulty might be got over by giving a public department power to appoint and arbitrator to act either alone or in conjunction with others. If the same persons were frequently appointed, they would become arbitration experts, they would be fairly free from suspicion of bias, their expenses would be paid by the Treasury, and in time, if the system worked well, they might be made permanent instead of temporary and occasional judicial officers, possibly with some of the powers of a court of law.

As to the proposed formation of a Labour Department, the Commissioners think nothing is to be gained by interference with the present system. But as regards administrative functions, there is at present an overlapping of authorities which must tend to increased cost and diminished efficiency. It is suggested, therefore, that a special inquiry should be instituted by the Government with a view to remedying the confusion now existing in the administration of various Acts dealing with sanitary regulations, hours of labour for women and children, and other matters of that kind.

HOURS OF WORK, NON-UNION LABOUR, AND SANITATION.

Wages and hours of labour are dealt with in the second part of the report; the "maximum working day" suggestion is summarily dismissed. The Miners' Federation having refused to give evidence, the Commissioner have heard only one side of the question of an eight hours day so far as it concerns the great area controlled by that organisation. But they are not prepared to advise that the Legislature should lay down a general rule for a number of industries varying so much in circumstances. Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891, the Secretary of State has power to establish special rules for the conduct of manufacturing processes which he may certify to be, in his opinion, dangerous or injurious to health. The Commissioners think that his powers should be expressly extended so as to include the regulation of hours in the certified industries. Dealing with questions relating to non-unionist labour, the Commissioners "do not think it possible by any legislation to remove the causes or those serious conflicts which have taken place, especially in recent years, in the less skilled and organised trades." They hold that non-unionist workmen should be protected as far as possible by the public authorities, and that individual liberty for masters to employ and men to serve whom they please should by all means be maintained. There seems to be a general desire among workmen, as well as masters, for some clear definition of intimidation by picketing. At present the law can be understood only by a trained lawyer. The difficulties which admittedly occur in times of agitation are differences of evidence and administration which would remain, notwithstanding any practicable alteration in the law relating to intimidation. The last subject dealt with by the report is the sanitary conditions of labour, which, though not directly leading to strikes or lock-outs, have a considerable indirect influence upon the relations between employers and employed. The Commissioners think that "some strong measures should be taken with a view either to the improvement or, where that may prove impossible, the gradual extinction of the lowest class of work-places in which the sweated industries are carried on." Nothing can be done without a more stringent and watchful administration of the Factory Acts, which, for one reason and another, are not applied in small and scattered trades as vigorously as in large factories. But the law itself requires strengthening, as, for example, in the way of giving greater power to inspector summarily to close premises essentially unfit for workshops, and certain of the scandalously overcrowded except when the inspector's visit is apprehended.

Numerous disasters, caused by floods and heavy falls of snow, are reported from several parts of Turkey. Erzeroum and Erzeroum have particularly suffered, and many houses and shops, having been undermined by the waters, have fallen in. Several persons have lost their lives and large numbers of cattle have perished. Communication between Bayazid, Van and Erzeroum is completely interrupted, and snow is falling.

The train which conveyed the select squadron of the Prussian Dragoon Guards ("Queen Victoria's Own") from Berlin to Coburg, consisted of forty waggons for men and horses, and it took twenty-two hours to do the journey. The men are armed with carbine, sabre, and lance, this latter weapon, in which the Emperor is a great believer, having been furnished to all the four kinds of cavalry in the German army, which may now be said to consist exclusively of lancers, just as the Russians have nothing but dragoons. Some time ago the Queen intimated her intention of presenting her Prussian Regiment with a set of silver kettledrums, but these are not yet finished, much to the regret of the men, who would fain have paid their English chief the compliment of parading before Her Majesty therewith.

In CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON.

During the coming season, writes a London correspondent, we shall not have a paramount attraction, like the presence of an Australian team, for it is not to be expected that any absorbing interest will attach to the doings of our friends from South Africa. But the season will be quite as attractive as the average, if not more so, in the matter of match interest. We maintain that the desire to stand first among English counties is an honourable ambition, not to be lightly disregarded. That the public all over the country takes an enormous interest in the varying fortunes of the different elevens has been clearly proved of late years by the increase in the numbers who attend county matches everywhere, except Nottingham. It ought not to be beyond the powers of the county committees to find a way out of the present difficulty, and we are strongly of opinion that the wisest course will lie in the direction of enlarging the scope of the competition rather than in destroying it.

Speaking generally, the prospects of the leading counties are of a very hopeful character. With some few exceptions the players who appeared last season are again prepared to assist their respective sides, and the general outlook is decidedly bright. In connection with Notts, some doubts have been expressed as to whether the effects of his recent illness may not prevent Arthur Shrewsbury from playing so regularly as he has been in the habit of doing, but it is to be hoped that the genial weather we have had may have restored the famous batsman to his normal health. Though he has now been more than twenty years before the public, his powers last season showed scarcely any sign of decline, and we trust that the day of his retirement from the Notts team may yet be far distant. Surrey cannot hope well awhile to replace George Lohman—still staying at the Cape for the benefit of his health—but the resources of the county are so great that a much better record than that of 1893 may be looked for. Last season a good many obstacles had to be contended against, several of the best batsmen on the side never seeming to get into form. With all their last season's players available, Yorkshire ought to have an excellent chance of retaining the first place among the counties, more especially as Mr. F. S. Jackson, now that his University career is over, is expected to play in all the big matches. The gain to the team involved in the regular presence of so keen and gifted a cricketer cannot easily be overestimated. Kent expect to have the regular assistance of Mr. J. R. Mason, the most remarkable batsman that any public school has produced for several years; and Gloucestershire anticipate great things in their later matches from Mr. C. L. Townsend, the young slow bowler, who made so promising a debut for the eleven last August. Mr. Townsend is still at Clifton, and if the past twelve months have brought him any appreciable increase in physical strength, it is quite likely that we shall see in the future the amateur slow bowler since the early days of Mr. A. C. Steel. Except that Mr. F. G. J. Ford will not be able to play till August, Middlesex expect to have all their men available, and the presence of Mr. Stoddart will in itself be sufficient to make the county matches at Lord's attractive. No one last year afforded the public so much delight as this now thoroughly brilliant batsman. Of the counties below the front rank, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, Essex, and Leicestershire are all looking forward to a good season, Warwickshire's programme being by far the best that the committee have ever yet been able to arrange.

Mr. C. B. Fry is the new captain at Oxford, and Mr. P. H. Latham has succeeded Mr. Jackson as captain at Cambridge. Of the two, Mr. Latham is likely to have the more difficult task in getting up his eleven, nearly all the bowlers who helped to make the Light Blues so strong last year having left the University. It is hoped, however, that Mr. C. M. Wells, now a master at Eton, will be able to play against Oxford at Lord's.

The year will be marked by quite a number of important benefit matches. The Yorkshire and Lancashire fixtures at Manchester and Bradford will be played on behalf respectively of Briggs and Peel; the Middlesex and Somerset match on Whit Monday at Lord's will, by arrangement between Middlesex and the M.C.C., be devoted to the benefit of Sherwin; Wootton is to have the Kent and Surrey match at Catford Bridge; Jesse Day the Oxford and Sussex match at Brighton; Painter the Gloucestershire and Middlesex match at Clifton; and Wood, we believe, the North and South match at the Oval on the 2nd of August. The season begins on the 30th inst. with the Seniors' match at Oxford, and will end on the 13th of September with a match at Reigate between Mr. W. G. Grace's Eleven and Mr. W. W. Read's Eleven. Between those two dates an enormous amount of work will have to be got through.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	200	596	9	805
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	12,78,819	28,41,770	71,084	41,91,673
Total for 14 weeks..	13,70,819	31,16,770	75,084	45,62,673
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,674	2,85,924	2,157	3,89,755
Per mile of Ry do.	220	620	5	845
Total to corresponding date do.	14,56,679	30,00,783	56,922	45,13,684

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 18,755
Increase to date..... " 48,989

Again and again has the British Consul at Havre found occasion to complain of the riotous conduct of British sailors when landed in that port. This year, happily, Mr. Bernal has to report a notable improvement. Many instances have, he admits, occurred of men presenting themselves at the Consulate so stupefied with drink given them in mistaken kindness by friends ashore, as to make him ashamed of his countrymen; but their number last year was very decidedly less, with a corresponding increase in the number of those against whose conduct not a word could be said. Mr. Bernal is more and more convinced that a good captain makes a good crew, and that when the former is known by his men to be, while firm and strict, at the same time temperate and just, his vessel is pretty sure to be a comfortable one for all hands.

SIGH NO MORE! Floral Hair Douche is a delightfully refreshing, cooling and invigorating Preparation for the Hair. Free from Grease, and of stimulating nature, ensures a head full of Hair. 2s. 6d., for MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff."

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE LEGAL ASPECT OF A BONNET.

The lady litigant is fast advancing towards an attitude of omnipotence. The Master of the Rolls himself has said it. The occasion was the legal edition of Charley's Aunt, which has proved almost as amusing as the theatrical edition. But the person who, having laughed last, has laughed best is Miss Emily Sheridan. A verdict of £750 is calculated to make one feel at peace with all the world, excepting always the person who has got to pay it. In this case it was the lucky gentleman who financed the play, and he was not inclined for peace. On the contrary, he petitioned for a new trial, and it fell to the Master of the Rolls to direct him into the path of compliance and wisdom. What do you hope to get by a new trial? said he; the lady will put on a new bonnet, and she will go into the witness-box, and you will have the same verdict. A long experience of the British juryman has taught Lord Esher the legal value of a bonnet. It may not be evidence, but it can be made to behave as such, and he is a bold plaintiff who underrates the convincing testimony of the defendant's headgear. There are, it is true, limitations to its power in this country. As compared with his Gallic brother, the British juryman's taste in bonnets is defective. In France you can embark upon a life of crime provided only you can rely upon your choice of bonnets. A becoming one is the best safeguard imaginable against legal retribution. It acts upon a French jury like the magic potion on the revellers in The Sorcerer. The memory of past peccadilloes fades till the bonnet may be said to bound the horizon. It is to be feared the British juryman will never attain to a degree of exquisite sensitiveness. Still he is getting on, and we have the Master of the Rolls' word for it. A great deal, of course, depends upon the bonnet. It must be selected to convey a definite impression—sufficiently smart to be attractive, yet not so much so as to preclude the ideas of simplicity and innocence. As Mr. Whistler said about his Nocturnes, years of experience go to the production of a bonnet like that. This is a point of view too often lost sight of—the difference between clothing oneself and practising the art of dress. Mr. Ruskin says somewhere that dress should be expressive of the mood as well as the temperament of the wearer. Now, the lady litigant's mood should be supplication, while her temperament might best be described as combative. I wonder if Miss Emily Sheridan's bonnet was supplicating with an arriere-pensee of combativeness?

On the stage this kind of sartorial expressiveness is indicated in an elementary sort of way. Witness the dresses in Mrs. Lessingham. Directly Miss Elizabeth Robins bursts into her lover's room swathed in a kind of cere-cloth of crape we know she has been basely betrayed. The elaborate black flounced grenadine, scintillating with jet, worn in the second act clearly indicates that the heroine is endeavouring to make the best of a bad bargain, but has not yet succeeded to the extent of demi-deuil. Flounces and passementerie should always be interpreted as mitigations. The determination to suicide is naturally accompanied by expressiveness of the first toilette lurked chiefly in the bonnet, which was a posy of pink rosebuds accentuated by two self-conscious wings of black ribbon pointing outwards from the sides. There is no lack of expression in the elongated tea-gown in which Mrs. Hope-Glen treads the heather. Its audacity has just the right inflection of respectability and grass-matronhood about it. The supplementaries of this costume are tan boots reaching to the knee, a coat and vest of myrtle cloth, a shirt and tie of entire orthodoxy, and a Tam o' Shanter cap of bright vermilion. Miss Kate Rorke, who impersonates a woman of principle, contents herself in this act with a slightly abbreviated skirt of blue serge bound with leather. This she exchanges later on for an evening dress of primrose brocade with a wide flounce of silver, and only displays a handsome and chaste, like the Lady Anne Beaton. On the whole, I think, the Garrick company have managed to express their temporary selves passing well in chiffons.

TEA-GOWN.

Many a time and oft have I sung the praises of the tea-gown, but every new design I meet for this garment of garments inclines my pen to a fresh doxology. The infinite variety, which is an essential principle of femininity belongs to no other form of dress. The modern woman as she is in actuality, not as she is distorted in contemporary fiction—never looks so well as when the flexible folds of her tea-gown are girt around her, fitting her complex personality as a calyx fits a flower. But I must curtail my flight of enthusiasm and give you the details of the dainty little tea-gown which forms the subject of the accompanying sketch. Ivory white voile with a glimmering silken line through it is the material which terminates on either side of the front in a wide box-pleated revers, covered with an applique of ecru guipure, which permits the pale heliotrope silk underneath to peep through. The full front is of turquoise blue surah, and the sash is of velvet of a deep Pompeian purple tone. This is a curious somewhat bizarre combination of colours that not every woman may don with impunity. Like all other original garments, it is in search of its other half. I have her in my minds eye—pale comme unbeau soir d'automne; and I hope for the sake of the tea-gown that she will speedily become a reality.

INDIVIDUALITY.

Individuality in dress is rare—in children's dress it is almost impossible to meet with; but Messrs. Swears and Wells, of 190, Regent-street, W., have a choice of the prettiest garments for our boys and girls I have seen for some time. I think I shall begin with the boys. The picture-suits are charming; two of them would do for a youthful train-bearer at a wedding. The first is the quaintest garment, that takes us back to the days of George IV., in velvet, with squares formed of satin folds. It can be made in velveteen for quite a reasonable sum, and the lace rabat falling on the long waist-coat might be made out of some fond grandmother's real old lace. I have a weakness for boys, and I like them fancifully dressed—not got up like miniature men before they have flown from the nest to begin their struggle for supremacy in a public or private school. The touch of picturesque effeminacy shows they are still the cherished darlings. I am glad to see variations from the overdone Fauntleroy suit in hunting, Louis Quinze, and Louis the Eleventh styles, in fancy-coloured cloths. I would select a charming old-English-gentleman style, with frilled shirt and open double-breasted waistcoat; or one in fine cloth, with knee-breeches, soft shirt, with wide scarf tied at the side, and cravate of lace. There are also a variety of sleeve-less jackets to be worn with silk vests and deep collars and lace frills. In quite another style, we find the striped jersey and scarf belt, so convenient for seaside wear as it gives perfect freedom and play to the limbs. There different Scotch costumes are equally fetching—I think no dress can equal it for boys or men. The sailor suits are various and made to suit all ages at which they can be worn. But we must now pass on to the girls and their elders. Is there any period of life more trying to dress than the "lanky" period? Simplicity forbids draping away the angles, and the legth of limb is simply appalling. However, sensible mothers will do well to turn the olive branches wholesale into Swears and Wells'. I can assure you they will turn out quite metamorphosed.

SAILOR-SUITS.

There are idealized sailor-suits for the tender age of seven; and for the more matured age of ten here is the sweetest frock in blue serge—not the regulation style we eternally meet, but some thing very different. The full skirt is gathered below the waist on to the bodice itself; and this line is concealed by a soft scarf knotted in front, the fringed edge reaching the bottom of the skirt. The slightly gathered bodice is turned back with white serge revers from a yoke also white, in the centre of which is a tiny blue anchor. The very pretty sleeves are gathered fully on to the shoulders with long tight-fitting cuffs—just the thing for a fin de siecle little damsel. Some delightful cover-all jackets made very full have short braided capes, and are very stylish as well as useful. A picture pelisse for a child of eleven is really more like a dress. It buttons down the front, has a Marie Antoinette cape, and full sleeves with double puffs—all lined and trimmed with white silk. Another costume has a fichu or cape made with revers and long stole ends that have quite an old-world air. A skirt and cape to wear with cotton blouses embodies the idea of the Witch of Endor or Mother Hubbard; with a long jacket, trimmed with frills of narrow ribbon, and deep plaited collar, is almost as elegant as a semi-fitting one called the Jacket Cascade, which baffles my powers of description on paper; but you will find it in the illustrated catalogue. Well-made indispensable mackintoshes are to be found in all sizes at moderate prices, and more elaborate styles of dress for girls from fourteen to sixteen—some with panniers and pointed yokes—in coloured crepons, such as terra-cotta trimmed with green velvet ribbons, or in fancy materials trimmed with silk, or even more elaborate styles suited to children's parties in light-coloured muslins, trimmed with silk. Girls' habits are a specialite; and every variety of hat is to be found. The baby dresses are perfection—so daintily fresh and white that they appear to have been made by fairy fingers. Some are trimmed with the finest real Valenciennes lace and most exquisitely embroidered. French fashions may be lauded to the skies; but in the point of dressing our children we may be said to carry the palm among nations. Paris has been imitating us in this respect for the last few years; but the results are not brilliant. French children are not ugly—children are never ugly; but they lack the colour—the blue and gold loveliness—of ours their sharp black eyes peer out too cunningly from under the brim of a Greenaway bonnet.

BRIDESMAID'S DRESS.

Here is a dress I think is eminently suitable for a Bridesmaid. In make and style this dress will, I fancy, hold its own with many more elaborate toilettes, and as for material the choice is a large one. White serge, white flannel, or white brilliant are each and all inexpensive and serviceable, for will not a gown made from any one of these be useful all through the coming summer for garden parties and picnics, and all the other hundred and one festivities which are already being discussed? Again, alpaca is a material which few people seem to appreciate, and let me tell you, my readers, that this is a fabric which is again creeping into fashion. It is inexpensive and everlasting in wear, and even the delightful advantage of not crushing as does many a more flimsy material. Another fashionable fabric is the Aberdeen wincey which also is an old love with a new face, and may be procured in various thicknesses, some twilled, and some plain. The modish world has adopted this material with avidity, so we cannot do better than follow suit. And I suggest that the bridesmaid's gown be made thereof. The kind with a twilled surface I like the best, and this should be trimmed twice round the upper part of the skirt with rows of wide yellow guipure insertion. The gigot sleeves are to be trimmed with a band of the same, and further ornamented with guipure frills. The tight-fitting bodice must be trimmed with a zouave of guipure, finished round the lower edge with a twisted roll of orange coloured silk ribbon, and a couple of bands of the same may be arranged over each shoulder, finishing at the bend of the figure with good-sized rosettes.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

One of the most prevalent and painful diseases which overtakes us during the changeable spring weather, is Cystitis or Inflammation of the Bladder. The frequent desire and oftentimes inability to pass water, with intense burning: discharge of great threads of glairy mucous: sickness: sleeplessness: chills alternated with hot flushes: terrible prostration and loss of flesh, are a few of the many harassing symptoms so difficult to master. No wonder that a never-failing remedy for the cure is hailed with delight. No wonder Mrs. C. Fraser, of New Elgin, Scotland, felt grateful. She writes: "I suffered excruciating agonies from an attack of Inflammation of the Bladder. So intense, indeed, was the pain, that the least effort to walk caused me to scream. The various symptoms which are present in this disease were not modified by the internal remedies used and external applications, and after months of treatment my doctor gave me up saying he could do nothing for me. As a last resort I was persuaded to give Warner's Safe Cure a trial, and surely it proved a blessing in giving me back health and strength. This was four years ago, and I am thankful to say I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health ever since." For sale by leading Chemists.

MY WATCH AND OTHER WATCHES.

One evening last summer I had some writing to do at my house. The weather was very hot, and I took off my coat and waistcoat. My new gold watch that I had paid £30 for I laid before me on the table, where I could keep an eye on it. So far so good. I wrote on, and papers accumulated on the table, one of them covering my watch. Reaching out for something I wanted, my arm accidentally swept it to the floor. Oh, heavens, what luck! I picked it up—tenderly as one picks up a child who has had a bad tumble. Was it still running? Yes, faintly; but as I put it to my ear it ticked a few times, feebly and slowly, and then stopped—a dead watch. A minute ago it was a vital thing—now merely a lot of motionless wheels in a case. What was broken I couldn't say. The watchmaker must repair it and return it, with his bill. So much for my stupid carelessness.

Yet nobody is so poor as not to carry a more valuable watch than that one I had will run many years without winding. But when it stops, ah! then, who is able to set it going again?

Speaking about the one he owns, Mr. Geo. W. Burton, of Kirton Holme, Boston, says: "My heart fluttered in a way to alarm me. Sometimes it was so bad I fancied I could hear it stop beating."

What ailed Mr. Burton's heart? Perhaps his letter will help us to find out. He says:—"In October, 1887, I began to feel weary and languid. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and in the morning my teeth and gums were covered with a thick bloody slime. My appetite failed, and after eating I had a great pain in the chest and stomach. All the time I had a craving for food, but dare not take solids. It seemed sometimes that my head would burst with pain, and I was so dizzy I could hardly see. After a while a cough set in, and a spat up great quantities of phlegm. Later on, my breathing became very bad, and I would break out into a cold sweat. I kept on growing weaker until it was all I could do to get about. In this condition I continued for four years. During this time I consulted doctors and used all the different medicines I heard of but none of them did any good."

Now, let's think a minute. Mr. Burton says his heart fluttered and palpitated, he had a hacking cough, and difficulty in breathing—three frightful things. A man might die of any one of them, as we all know. Yet he recovered from all of them,—and all at the same-time. He says:—

"In February, 1891, I heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in similar cases, and I determined to try it, and got a bottle from Messrs. Grimble and Kent, chemists, Boston. The first few doses gave relief, and by continuing to use it in a short time I was perfectly cured. I make this statement in order that others may know where to look for a remedy in an illness like mine." (Signed) "Geo W. Burton."

We rejoice at his restoration to health, but what, after all, ailed him? Did he have three diseases? viz., heart complaint, consumption, and asthma? And, if so, how on earth could Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup have cured them—each affecting different organs? The answer is, he had only one disease, indigestion and dyspepsia, of which the feeble heart, the irritated threat, and the burdened lungs were tell-tales and symptoms. The poisoned blood filled with deadly acids from the stomach—half paralysed the nerves and thus disordered the heart's action; it also infected the delicate membrane lining of the lungs and air passages, producing asthma, and the cough that seemed to threaten consumption. One disease, many misleading symptoms—that is the truth; deluding physicians, and frightening patients into thinking there is no hope.

When life's timepiece runs down no power on earth can wind it up again, but Mr. Burton's case, and thousands more, prove that it is often good for many a year after you thought the works would soon be motionless in the case.

What Finer Can You Drink Than
JOHN JAMESON & SONS
(DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
Metal BLUE . One Star.
Capsules PINK . Two Stars.
GOLD . Three Stars.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
The Famous Nile Explorer.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
"Newton Abbot, Devon,
"Dear Sirs, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time. For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and this, together with the constant uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious Symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free from pain, two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
(Signed) SAML. W. BAKER."
Mess